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T H E
ENGLISH
Spelling-Book,
REVISED;
WITH
Alterations and Additions.

In Two P A R T S.

PART I. Collected and digested for the weak Apprehensions of CHILDREN in their first Steps to Learning.

PART II. Aims at a farther HELP, when their CAPACITIES are grown stronger. And may be of Use to older PEOPLE.

By S. HARLAND, School-Master in *Norwich*.

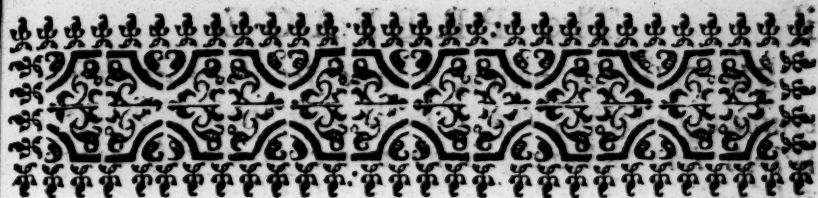
Take fast hold of Instruction, let her not go; keep her, for she is thy Life, Prov. iv. 13.

For Wisdom is better than Rubies; and all the Things that may be desired, are not to be compared to it, Prov. viii. 11.

The Third Edition, Corrected.

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THE PREFACE.



ANY have been the Attempts of Laborious School-Masters, and others, to facilitate The Art of Reading, and render it easy, to the Capacities of Children: wherein, most of them affirm, the last Exactness, and more Plain and Complete Methods, than were ever before published.

This, pretends to no such Thing: But the Bookseller, calling for the Third Edition, I have (after almost Twenty Years Experience this Way) made some Alterations and Additions; finding several Deficiencies in what I had formerly done. And have, to the best of my Judgment, gather'd (like the now fashionable Bee) from every Flower, what I thought might prove most beneficial and easy, both to the Master and Scholar.

Gradually carrying on the Sounds, the Letters make, in their different Positions in the English Tongue: With a Practice of Reading in short Sentences, (where the Sense is not to be minded, as not so requisite as the Repetition of what has been before learn'd) from the most easy, to the most difficult of our Monosyllables: With which Children ought to be perfectly acquainted, before they come to the Dividing of Words into Syllables.

The Rules for which, I have set down as they are commonly taught; tho' I must own, that dividing of Words into Syllables, is no where so useful, as when subservient to true Pronunciation; but how far such Rules come short of the Matter, may be instanced in above a Thousand Examples, as, Ir-re-fra-ga-ble, He-ro-do-tus, Or-tho-gra-phy, A-na-lo-gy, &c. in every of which, if pronounced as divided, the Accent would be perfectly displaced; and 'tis generally, with no small difficulty, that we persuade Children to pronounce 'em true, as, Ir-ref-ra-ga-ble, He-rod-o-tus, Or-thog-ra-phy, A-nal-o-gy, when such Division is directly contrary to the Rule we lay before them: To remedy this Inconvenience, I have, in the first Part of my Examples, collected only such Words, whose Pronunciation is exactly correspondent to the Rules: And in the latter Part, where they disagree, I have put them in one Column, divided according to Rule, and in the other, according to their just Pronunciation. To which, I have now added a larger Collection, from Two to Eight Syllables; and placed as accented, either on the First, Second, or Third Syllable, &c.

The Second Part of the Book contains an Introduction to the most material Parts of Speech; a Catalogue of Words alike in Sound, but different in Sense and Spelling; a Collection (from some of the best Masters of our Language) of the different kinds of our Stile, both in Prose and Verse, viz. Divinity, Philosophy, Ethics, History, Epistles, News, Mythology, &c. together with a Catalogue of all the English Monosyllables, in a new and useful Order.

Now, tho' this Miscellaneous Collection may seem to some Persons somewhat different from the Nature of a Spelling-Book; and it may be objected, that Children are no ways likely to be acquainted with these abstruse

Parts

The PREFACE.



Parts of Knowledge, at the same time they are learning to Read. To which I answer, that since Imitation and Memory are the first Things they seem to be acquainted with, their Minds ought not (if it can be avoided) to be furnish'd with any thing, their riper Years may be ashamed of: The Examples thereof are mostly chosen from such Persons, whose Eminency in Learning has been generally allow'd of; wherein, if my Judgment has fail'd, I hope the Reader will be so kind to consider, that Persons employ'd about this Affair, are not always sent from the great Seminaries of Learning.

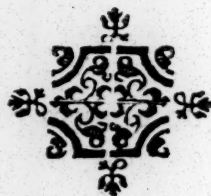
That I may quit my self for chusing such Variety of Stile; it may be observ'd that Children, and even Persons of riper Years, make so little difference in their manner of Reading, that the Hearer is commonly at a loss, to know what Subject they are discoursing of: A Reprcof of this Nature, Plutarch takes notice, that Demosthenes gave to a Person, who being beaten, came to ask his Advice: The Fellow too unconcernedly relating the Blows he had receiv'd from his Adversary, Sure, said Demosthenes, thou hast suffer'd nothing of all this thou talkest of; upon which he framed his Voice, and cry'd out passionately, How, Demosthenes! have I suffer'd nothing? Ay marry, reply'd he, now I hear the Voice of one that has been beaten: Of so great Consequence towards the gaining of Belief, did he esteem the Tone and Action of the Speaker.

*Si vis me flere, dolendum primum est ipsi tibi.
Every Speaker must put on the Passion he would
raise in his Hearer.*

Nor is it the exact Stopping only, that gives this Beauty to Expression; but an easy and natural Turn or Change of the Voice, which is gain'd, either by being judge of the Sense of what we Read, and so framing our Voice according to the Matter, or by the Ear; but Children are only capable of the Latter: This being by Imitation only, and that never failing School-Master Practice. For, as the Learned Mr. Lock says, No body is made any thing by hearing of Rules, or laying them up in his Memory; 'tis Practice must settle the Habit of doing, without reflecting on the Rule.

Those that have to do with young Children, may perceive how their Minds open by degrees, and that 'tis Exercise alone that opens them, and these practical Methods of Learning, if they are accustomed to them in the Beginning, will rarely miss of influencing of them all their Lives.

S. H.



THE



T H E *English* SPELLING-BOOK.

Of the LETTERS.

<i>Old English.</i>		<i>Roman.</i>		<i>Italian.</i>		<i>Sounded.</i>
a	A	a	A	a	A	a a
b	B	b	B	b	B	be eb
c	C	c	C	c	C	see ec ke
d	D	d	D	d	D	dee ed
e	E	e	E	e	E	e
f	F	f	F	f	F	eff fe
g	G	g	G	g	G	gee eg ga
h	H	h	H	h	H	ach ha
i	I	i	I	i	I	i
j	J	j	J	j	J	jay
k	K	k	K	k	K	ka
l	L	l	L	l	L	el le
m	M	m	M	m	M	em me
n	N	n	N	n	N	en ne
o	O	o	O	o	O	o
p	P	p	P	p	P	pee ep
q	Q	q	Q	q	Q	cu que
r	R	r	R	r	R	ar re
s	S	s	S	s	S	efs fe
t	T	t	T	t	T	tee et
u	U	u	U	u	U	u
v	V	v	V	v	V	vee ev
w	W	w	W	w	W	double u we
x	X	x	X	x	X	ex
y	Y	y	Y	y	Y	wy ye
z	Z	z	Z	z	Z	zed ez

The

The TWENTY SIX LETTERS, are divided into two Sorts, which are called Vowels and Consonants.

VOWELS are Letters, which make full and perfect Sounds of themselves; whence they have the Names of Vowels, Voices, or vocal Sounds.

*A Vowel by it self complete is found,
Made in the Throat, one full and perfect Sound:
Five Letters we can only Vowels call,
For a, e, i, o, u, contain them all.
And y, for i, at th' End of Words is found,
Which in the Figure differs, but the same in Sound.
No English Word ending in naked i,
It must add e, or in their Room place y.*

Two of these Vowels, joyn'd together in one Sound or Breath, are call'd Diphthongs; of which there are two Sorts, Proper and Improper.

Of the Proper.

*When of two Vowels the compounded Sound,
Fully in one Syllable is found,
Of both partaking, yet distinct from all:
This we a double Vowel, or Diphthong call.*

ai, ei, oi, ee, oo, au, eu, ou.

At the End of Words ay, ey, oy, aw, ew, ow.

ai	ei	oi	} as }	aid	eight	oil
ay	ey	oy		fay	key	boy
						au

au	eu	ou	} as {	paul	feud	loud
	or					
aw	ew	ow	} as {	faw	mew	now
	ee	oo			need	food

*But if the Sound of one be heard alone,
'Tis then improperly so call'd, we own,
Tho' of the Proper, it before made one.*

For the IMPROPER Dipthongs have but one Vowel perfectly sounded, as thus :

ea	} founded like {	} e {	in ease, pea.
eo			in people, feoff.
ie	founded like	} ee {	in fiend, thief.
oa	founded like		in oat, boat.
			in bruise, fruit.
ui	founded like	} & {	in guile, guide, &c.

But more of these and the former will be seen in the Catalogue of the Monosyllables.

A **TRIPHTHONG** is when three Vowels are in one Sound or Syllable, as in *Beauty, Adieu, &c.*

The Vowels that make a Dipthong are for the most part sounded together, as in *Faith, Eu-nuch*; but in these Words, *Laity, Mosaick-work, Deity, Moiety, Reenter, Reiterate, Beatitude, Creator, Real, Theatre*, and such like, and in most Proper Names in the **BIBLE**, they are to be sounded severally.

*A Consonant no proper Sound obtains,
But from its sounding with, its Name it gains.*

For a **CONSONANT** is a Letter which maketh no Sound without the Help of a Vowel, and for that

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reason called Consonants, which signifies sounding with, and are as follow :

b c d f g h j k l m n p q r s t v w x y z.

When *j, v, and y,* are Consonants, they are thus sounded :

<i>ja, je, ji, jo, ju,</i>	} as	<i>jan, jet, jil, jot, june,</i>
<i>va, vi, ve, vo, vu,</i>		<i>vain, vex, vine, vote, vul,</i>
<i>ya, ye, yo,</i>		<i>yard, yet, you.</i>

C, before a, o, u, still sounded is

Like k; before e, i, and y, like s.

Like <i>k.</i>	<i>ca, co, cu,</i>	} as	<i>cat, cot, cut,</i>
Like <i>s.</i>	<i>ce, ci, cy,</i>		<i>cell, cit, cyprus.</i>

The Letter g, before a, o, and u,

Still hard is found, as in ga, go gu;

For all Words, where the softer Sound we see,

Before a, o and u, are writ with je:

The Letter *g*, before *a, o, u*, is sounded hard thus, *ghee*, as *ga, go, gu, gad, gone, gun*; before *e, i, y*, it is sometimes, but not always, sounded according to its usual Name, *gee*, as *ge, gi, gy, gentle, gin-ger, gy-ant*; but to these there are many Exceptions, as *get, give, gild, gird, girl, &c.* and is commonly so sounded in the Proper Names in the BIBLE.

Q in its Sound, is sounded que and kue,

And ne'er is writ without a following u

It ends no Words without an e, as pique; [oblique.

So ends cinque, cirque, barque, risque, antique,

A Syllable's a complete and perfect Sound,

In which one single, or one double Vowel's found;

Or either joyn'd with Consonants, and spoke

In one sole Breathing, as in Cloke.

For

The English Spelling-Book.

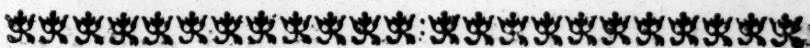
For a SYLLABLE is a continued uninterrupted Sound in Speech, made at one single motion of the Breath, without any stop, pause or delay, as in *Dis-dain-ful-ness*, you see are four distinct Sounds or Syllables. Therefore

*As many Vowels as emit a Sound,
So many Syllables in Words are found
Eight Letters in some Syllables we find,
And no more Syllables in Words are joyn'd.*

As *Re-con-ci-li-a-ti-on*, *In-com-pre-hen-si-bi-li-ty*, &c.

A Syllable may contain (in our *English Tongue*) any number of Letters under Nine, as *I*, or *You*, *must*, *think*, *though*, *brought*, *strength*.

Any of the five Vowels make a Syllable, but Consonants without a Vowel spell nothing, as for Example, *blck*, *blfs*, *whch*, *Lrd*, *plck*; but if you add the Vowel *a* to the first, it makes *black*, *e* to the second, *blefs*, *i* to the third, *which*, *o* to the fourth, *Lord*, *u* to the fifth, *pluck*.



The INTRODUCTION, with Sounds or Syllables compounded of Two Letters only.

a	e	i	o	u	y	a	e	i	o	u	y
ab	eb	ib	ob	ub	af	ef	if	of	uf		
ba	be	bi	bo	bu	by	fa	fe	fi	fo	fu	fy
ac	ec	ic	oc	uc	ag	eg	ig	og	ug		
ca	co	ca	co	cu	ga	go	ga	go	gu		
ce	ci	ce	ci	cy	ge	gi	ge	gi	gy		
ad	ed	id	od	ud	ah	eh	ah	eh	oh		
da	de	di	do	du	dy	ha	he	ho	hu	hy	ak

a	e	i	o	u	y	a	e	i	o	u	y
ak	ek	ik	ok	uk		ta	te	ti	to	tu	ty
ka	ke	ki	ko	ku	ky	ax	ex	ix	ox	ux	
al	el	il	ol	ul		xa	xe	xi	xo	xu	xy
la	le	li	lo	lu	ly	az	ez	iz	oz	uz	
am	em	im	om	um		za	ze	zi	zo	zu	zy
ma	me	mi	mo	mu	my	ai	ei	oi			
an	en	in	on	un		ja	je	ji	jo	jü	jy
na	ne	ni	no	nu	ny	ay	ey	oy			
ap	ep	ip	op	up		ya	ye	yo			
pa	pe	pi	po	pu	py	au	eu	ou			
ar	er	ir	or	ur		av	ev	iv	ov	uv	
ra	re	ri	ro	ru	ry	va	ve	vi	vo	vu	vy
as	es	is	os	us		aw	ew	ow			
fa	fe	fi	fo	fu		wa	we	wi	wo	uy	
at	et	it	ot	ut		qua	que	qui	quo		

a o y u e i o a i e y u.

ai ei oi au eu ou ee oo ea oa eo.
ay ey oy ow ew ow.

au ai ou ey ow oi ew aw oy ei oy eu.

b l d f h g m k l n c p j q f r t s
v y w x z &.

LETTERS *joyn'd.*

fl fl fi fi ft fh ff ff &.

Syllables and Words of Two and Three Letters.

Ba bab ba bad bat ba bag bar ba bat bay
be bed beg be bek be bet bel be bey
bi bid bi big bin bi bit by

bo

bo bob bo bog bol boo bo bow boy
bu bud bug bu buc bun bu buk bur buz buy.

Ca cat car ca cap can ca cal cac caw cay
co cob co coi co cog coo col con co cow coy
cu cub cu cud cu cuff cul cum cu cup cut cur
ce cel ce ci cid ci cit ci cid cy ce cel cit.

Da dab dad dag da dac dam dap daw day
de deb dec dee def den de der det de dew
di did dig di dil dim din di dip dis dic diz
do dod do dog doc dol doo don dot dow doi
du dul du dug duf du duc dun dul du dux.

Fa fac fag fa fan fa far fat fai
fe fed fe fel fen fee fet fe few fe fez
fi fib fig fil fin fi fir fit fy fix
fo fob fog fo foh fop for fox fo foo foy fou
fu fub fun fu ful fu fur fu fuz.

Ga gad ga gag ga gap ga gat ga gaw gay
go gob go gog go gor go gon go got goo
gu gul gu gum gu gun gut gu gur guz guy
ge gee gi gin gi gy ge gi gin ge gee gy.

Ha had hac ha hag hah hal ha hat haw hay
he hec he hel he hen he hep her he hew hey
hi hid hic hi hil him hi hin hip hi his hit
ho hob hod ho hoc hog ho hop ho hot hoy how
hu huf hu hug hu huc hut hu hum hu huz.

Ja jac ja jag jan ja jar ja jaw jay
je jet je jew je jea jet je jex
ji jig ji jil ji jik ji jig jy
jo job jo jod joa jog jo jot joy
ja jub ju jug ju jus ju jut.

Ka ke kel ke ken ke ket key kee kew ky
ki kid ki kil kit kin ky ko ku ky.

La lad la lac lag lam la lap law lay
le led leg le let lee lec lea lew
li lib lid li lic lig li lin lip ly

lo lob loc lo log lok lo loi loo lod lot low
lu lud lug lu luf lu lul lu lux.

Ma mad mal man map mar mas maw may
me meg men me mel met me mes mew
mi mid mi mil mi mis mit my
mo mob mog mok mol mop mos moi mow
mu mud mut mu mug muc mum mu mur mus.

Na nab na nag nan na nap nat nay
ne ned nec ne nel ne nep net new
no nod no nog nol no nor noi not now
ni nip nic nit ny nu nub nun nu nux.

Pa pad pac pa pap pat pa paw pa pax pay
pe pec pen pe pet pea pe ped pew
pi pic pig pi pil pin pi pit pix py
po pod pol po pot pop po poi pox pow poo
pu puf pug pu pul pun pu pus pur pu put.

Qua quac qua quaf quag quai
que quel que qui quic qui quil quip quoy.

Ta tan tac ta tag tap ta tar tax taw
te ten tel tea ti tin tid ti tik tif tin ti tip
to tod tol to tom tos to toy too tow
tu tub tu tug tup tu tuz.

Va val va van vat ve vel vee vex vea
vi vin vy vo vox vo voi vow vu vul vu.

Wa wad wa wag wan war was wa wax way
we wed we well wen we wet wey
wi wig wic wi will win wi wit wy
wo won wo wot woa woo.

Sa sad sam sa sap sat sa saw say
se fed see fet se sex sea sel sew
fi fik fi fin so sob sod su sud suc.

Ra rac ra rag ra raw re red re rew
ri rib ri rig ro rob ro rod ru rub ruff.

Ya yap ya yar yau ye yel yes yea yet yew
yo yon you yo yoo.

Za zee zoi zi zo zoo zoy.

Short

Short Lessons, repeating the foregoing Words.

BE not bad my Boy, but bid him go his Way, so as he may get a new Bag.

Let me go for the Cow ; and if I get the Cup or Cap, I will cut the Cur if I can.

He may make a din ; but do not you so dig in the Fen to Day, or go for the Dog.

He will fix the Fan far in the Gap ; but a fig for the Fop, bit by the Fox ; did he not wag his Tail, yet not full ?

The Gun he has set by the Gin, to kill a Gull ; but had a Hen, not a Hog, been in his Way, he had been mad for joy.

He was kin to the Lad, did kill the Kid ; but he will see, the Law will lay him low.

I met a Man was mad, in a new Hat ; he put a Pig in his Poke ; got a Cat, and made her mew.

Yet, as for you, he, and I, we led the Man out of his Way.

We saw him go to get a Bow of Yew ; he had on his Cap a bit of a Rag, but yet his Rib was raw.



The joyn'd Consonants before the Vowels and Diphthongs.

au eu ou ai ei oi aw ew ow ay
ey oy ee oo ea oa.

bl bla ble bli blo blu bly bloa blee blew bloy
br bra bre bri bro bru bry bree brew brow bray
ch cha che chi cho cu chee choi chaw chew
cl cla cle cli clo clu cly claw clew clou clay
cr

cr cra cre cri cro cru cry croy cray crew croo
 dr dra dre dri dro dru dry drea draw drew dray
 dw dwa dwe dwi dwo dwu dwy dwoa dwee
 fl fla fle fli flo flu fly floy flea flew flow
 fr fra fre fri fro fru fry free froi fray
 gh gha ghè ghi gho ghu ghee
 gl gla gle gli glo glu gly glee glew gloo glow
 gn gna gne gni gno gnu gny
 gr gra gre gri gro gru gry grea grow groi
 kn kna kne kni kno knu kny knee know
 ph pha phe phi pho phu phy phoy phoo phoa
 pl pla ple pli plo plu ply plea plou play
 pr pra pre pri pro pru pry prey prow pray
 pf pfa pfe pfi pfo pfu pfy pfay
 rh rha rhe rhi rho rheu
 fc sca sco scou scoy scay sce sci scy
 sh sha she shi sho shu shy shoo shoa shaw
 sk ska ske ski sko sku sky skew
 sl sla sle sli slo slu sly slew slou slay
 sm sma sme smi smo smu smy smoo smea
 sn sna sne sni sno snu sny snew snow
 sp spa spe spi spo spu spy spoi spew
 sq squa sque squi squo squu squy squea
 st sta ste sti sto stu sty stew stay
 sw swa swe swi swo sway
 th tha the thi tho thu they thee thou thy
 tr tra tre tri tro tru try troy trow tray
 tw twa twe twi two twy twai
 wh wha whe whi who whey why who
 wr wra wre wri wro wru wry

chr chra chre chri chro chru chry chree
 phl phla phle phli phlo phlu phly phloy
 phr phra phre phri phro phru phry phrea
 fch fcha fche fchi fcho fchu fchy fchoo

scr scra scree scree scro scru scry screw
 shr shra shre shri shro shru shry shroi
 sph spha sphe sphi spho sphu sphy sphoo
 spl spla sple spli splo splu sply splay
 spr spra spre spri spro spru spry sprow
 str stra stre stri stro stru stry strow
 thr thra thre thri thro thru thry threw
 thw thwa thwe thwi thwo thwu thwy thway.

Chaff draff quaff staff cliff skiff stiff
 goff off scoff huff muff ruff puff cuff
 all hall yall wall fall ball gall tall call
 well hell yell nell fell fell bell tell kell
 will hill mill fill jill kill bill pill till
 loll moll boll doll bull lull full gull dull cull
 ass lass bass pass mess less best miss hiss kiss piss
 moss loss floss boss toss puss buss muss, &c.

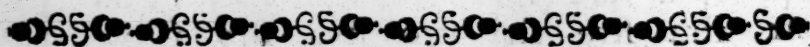
Cave gave have save pave rave wave nave:
 move dove love rove wove: leave weave heave:
 dive five hive wive rive: give live sieve: sive wife
 knife: base case: raze gaze maze: day lays rays
 ways: rise wise mise: lies dies pies: size eyes
 buys: dose hose lose nose pose rose: foes goes
 toes: house louse mouse dowse souce: rowze
 towze ouze cows.

Ca can cap cat car cad: cane cage cate care cade
 co cob cod cog con cop cot cox: code cone
 cope cote core
 cu cub cuff cull cup cur cut cuz: cube cure
 seem seal seer cess cell ciel sin sip sir cid cit cite.

Ga gad gag gap gat gage gape gate gay
 go gob God got gog gul gum gun gut goose
 get gear geese gig gill give.

Je jet jeer gee gem gen ji jig jill gi gib
gim gin gives.

ja jag jan jar jaw jay : jo job jog jot joy : ju
jug jut june juice joke joyn jowl.



Words containing the Dipthongs.

ai ei oi au eu ou

ay ey oy aw ew ow

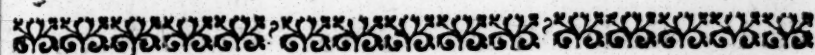
Aid laid maid paid faid waif naif
ail mail nail pail fail tail vail wail
air fair hair pair wair aim maim
oil boil coil foil moil soil toil noise poise voice
aw daw haw jaw law maw paw raw saw
ew dew few hew jew new pew yew
ay bay day gay hay jay lay may nay pay way
key they trey prey whey vein their
boy coy joy toy hoy foy feud leud
aul paul bawl caul yawl dawn fawn
bow cow how now vow fow mow low
out bout gout lout rout our hour pour

oo oa ee ea ee oo ea oa ee oo ea oo

Coo loo too woo food mood rood boon noon
boor door moor poor cool fool pool tool
oat boat coat moat goat goad load road toad
boar hoar roar soar hoan moan roan
bee fee lee fee : deed feed heed meed need
reed feed weed
keen meen seen ween : leek meek seek week
pea sea tea yea : bead lead mead read
deal heal meal peal seal teal veal weal zeal

ease

ease lease mease pease : bean dean mean lean
 coop hoop poop loop boot moot root foot coot :
 moon boon noon soon
 dead head lead read : book cook hook fook
 took : good hood wood.



Words, where in one Column the Vowels are short ; in the other made long by the final e.

Short	Long	Short	Long	Short	Long
B A B	Babe	fin	fine	Nod	Node
ban	bane	fir	fire	not	note
bar	bare	flam	flame	On	One
bat	bate	for	fore	or	ore
bil	bile	Gap	Gape	Pan	Pane
bit	bite	gat	gate	pat	pate
Can	Cane	glad	glade	pin	pine
cap	cape	Haft	Haste	pik	pike
car	care	hat	hate	plat	plate
chid	chide	her	here	plan	plane
chip	chine	hid	hide	plum	plume
cit	cite	hop	hope	pop	pope
cod	code	Kin	Kine	pur	pure
con	cone	kit	kite	prim	prime
cub	cube	Lad	Lade	Quit	Quite
cur	cure	Mad	Made	Rap	Rape
Dam	Dame	man	mane	rat	rate
dan	dane	mar	mare	rid	ride
din	dine	mat	mate	rim	rime
Fan	Fane	met	mete	rip	ripe
far	fare	mil	mile	rob	robe
fat	fate	mop	mope	rod	rode

Short

<i>Short</i>	<i>Long</i>	<i>Short</i>	<i>Long</i>	<i>Short</i>	<i>Long</i>
rot	rote	fop	fope	trip	tripe
Sin	Sine	flop	flope	top	tope
fir	fire	spit	spite	tub	tube
fit	fite	ftar	ftare	tun	tune
fcar	fcare	ftrip	ftripe	twin	twine
fhad	shade	Tar	Tare	Van	Vane
fham	shame	tid	tide	War	Ware
fcrap	fcrape	them	theme	win	wine
fhin	shine	thin	thine	writ	write
flim	flime				

Words where the Vowel e, softens the Sound of c, and g.

c like *k*, ac ec ic oc uc.

c like *s*, ace ece ice oce uce.

<i>k.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>k.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>k.</i>	<i>s.</i>
Ac	ace	pac	pace	fic	fice
dac	dace	dic	dice	vic	vice
fac	face	ic	ice	tric	trice
lac	lace	lic	lice	luc	luce
mac	mace	ric	rice	truc	truce

g hard, ag eg ig og ug.

g soft, age ege ige oge uge.

<i>Hard</i>	<i>Soft</i>	<i>Hard</i>	<i>Soft</i>	<i>Hard</i>	<i>Soft</i>
ag	age	rag	rage	fwag	fwage
cag	cage	wag	wage	dog	doge
gag	gage	ftag	ftage	hug	hüge

The second Repetition of the preceding Words in Sentences.

A Good Man will lead a good Life ; then,
my dear Boy, be thou the chief Joy of
the Sire.

For cannot you, who are so well bred, pray to
Go'p, to give you Grace, to call on his Name in
time of Need.

Frame your Looks so well, that when you do
ill, Shame may be seen in your Eyes. Let your
Face be grave, and smile not when you come to
read your Book.

Have you not had a fine Time to get that
Line by rote ; yet you still miss when you
come to read.

Jeer not ; throw no Stone ; jog not ; fly when
I call you, and do not cry.

Keep clean your Leaves, let not a Blot be
seen, nor let the Place be foul, where you are
to say.

Make no stay, when you go from School,
but with speed go Home ; there say your
Grace, then dine.

If you are dry, get the Maid to draw you
some Beer ; and when the Sun is down, then
sup, and strait to Bed.

Near to the House where you live, the Lad
dwells, who still does aid the nice Lads at her
Need, that stood at the great Door.

But I guess you know he is a Knave, of whom
when you speak his Cheeks do glow.

Be sure, my Life, you do not swear ; and when
you rise, see that in no wise, you miss to pray,
that

that God, may bless you in all you do, for the Day to come.

Quit all Toys for your Book, and hug not that huge Dog, who is too fat to run in the Street, or Road, to get a Hare.

For stiff Legs, and bad Feet, are no way good for so great a Toil.

Take heed that you be not dull, and void of Care; for if you are, it is in vain to moan, and hope that Tears will make you scape the Rod.

Use all the Means you can, to stop that cross Boy's Noise; one who sneers all the time you read.

In twice two Hours the School will sure be done; go then in peace, take your place, and try if you can keep pace with the Boy, who lives by the Mill.

Tho' great his Age, when he spoke the Phrase yet Zeal to win the Prize, made him strive for his Life, to raise his Voice.

The Sphere, you made so like the Globe, is split, and is not now so spruce, as when you saw it here.

The Cause we know not, why he did not play on the Bass, nor screw up the Peg to make the Tune more shrill.

What Man is he that does fear God him shall he shew, in the Way that he shall chuse; his Soul shall dwell at ease, and his Seed shall have peace and joy.



Words, in all their different Endings, with Two
Three, and Four Consonants; but leading to
them by degrees.

ach	tea	teach	ri	rich	fu	such	mu	much
ch	wa	wat	watch	fe	set	fetch	wi	wit
			witch					
no	not	notch	hu	hut	hutch			
ba	back	ne	nick	li	lick	co	cock	mu
								muck
ac	aet	fa	fac	faet	fe	sec	seet	li
								lick
								lickt
co	cockt	mu	mul	mult				
ba	bad	badge	ed	edge	ri	rid	ridge	do
								dod
dodge	ju	jud	judge					
la	lad	lads	be	bed	beds	ki	kid	kids
						ro	rod	
rods	bu	bud	buds					
ha	haf	haft	le	lef	left	gi	gif	gift
						fo	sof	soft
hu	huf	huft						
la	lass	laugh	co	coff	cough	ru	ruff	rough
do	dough	bou	bough	hi	high	ni	nigh	fi
								figh
ca	cau	caught	ei	eight	fi	fight	bo	bought
fi	sign	rei	reign	fei	feign	dai	daign	fle
								flegm
lea	league	ro	rogue	vo	vogue	to	tongue	
bau	ball	bald	he	hel	held	gi	gil	gild
co	cold	mou	mould					
ca	cal	calf	ha	hal	half	se	sel	self
						wo	wool	
wolf	gu	gul	gulf					
ca	cal	calv	calves	se	selv	selves	wo	wool
wolv	wolves							
tau	tal	talk	el	elk	fi	fil	filk	fo
								fol
bu	bul	bulk						
ba	bal	balm	el	elm	fi	fil	film	he
								hel
hel	helm							
sca	scal	scalp	he	hel	help	wh	whel	whelp
gu	gul	gulp						
be	bel	belch	hu	hul	hulch	we	wel	welch
fau	fall	falls	false	el	ells	else	mu	mul
								mulse

lt

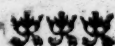
- lt fau fall salt fe fell felt gi gil gilt co col colt
mou moult.
- mb la lamb li limb co comb too tomb woo
womb du dumb
- mn da dam damn hy hym hymn lim limn
- mp ca cam camp he hem hemp pi pim pimp
po pom pomp lu lum lump ni nimph
gli glim glimpse
- mpt sta stam stamp stampt te tem temp tempt
pro prompt prompt.
- nce da dan dance he hence fi fin since on once
du dun dunce
- ns pa pan pans fe fen fens pi pin pins so son
sons dun duns
- nse ha han hans hanse se sen sens sense ri rin
rins rinse
- nch la lan lanch be ben bench pi pin pinch
pu pun punch
- nd an and en end fi fin find po pon pond fu
fun fund
- ng ba ban bang ri rin ring so son song du dun
dung
- nge ra ran rang range man mange hin hinge
spunge
- nk ba ban bank pin pink mun monk pun punk
- nt an ant be ben bent pine pint so son font.
- ps pa pap paps lea leap leaps si sip sips to top
tops cu cup cups
- pt ap apt ke kep kept whi whip whipt ho hop
hopt fu sup supt.
- que cin cink cinque ci cir cirque pi pike pique.
- rb ga gar garb he her herb or orb cu cur curb
- rce fa far farce sca scar scarce for force
- rs ba bar bars he her hers fi fir firs cu cur curs
- rse pa par pars parse ve ver vers verse cu cur
curs curse

ft wor worſe worſt du dur durſt bu bur burſt
 d ha har hard he her herd bi bir bird co cor
 cord fu furd
 f ſca ſcar ſcarf wha whar wharſ tu tur turf
 ge bar barge ver verge dir dirge go gor gorge
 pu pur purge
 k ba bar bark je jer jerk kir kirk por pork
 lu lur lurk
 l ma mar marl pea pear pearl cu cur curl
 wor worl world
 m ha har harm ter term fir firm ſtor ſtorm
 wor worm
 p har harp ſha ſhar ſharp chi chir chirp
 tho thor thorp
 r bar barn fer fern wore worn more mourn
 bur burn
 rt ar art per pert dir dirt ſo ſort hu hur hurt
 rth hea hear hearth ear earth mir mirth for
 fu forth wo worth no nor north my myrrh
 rve ca car carve ſe ſer ſerve ne ner nerve
 lun h ha haſh fle fleſh di diſh pu puſh plu pluſh
 fm cha chas chaſm ſi ſis ſchiſm pri pris priſm
 ge r h ha har harh ma mar marh
 sk ask ta task de deſk whi whiſk hu huſk
 ank ſp aſp ha haſp he heſp li liſp cu cus cuſp
 ft ma mas maſt be bes beſt ſi fiſt lo loſt du
 top duſt whi whiſt
 th ha hat hath wi wit with ſet ſeth tru truth
 hop bo both brea bread breadth ſi ſil filth te ten
 tenth wa warm warmth de dep depth ſi fiſth
 e. ſi fix ſixth twe twel twelfth le len length
 urb ſtre ſtren ſtrength de debt dou doubt nine
 ninth.
 curs xt wa wax waxt ne nex next te tex tẽx
 cur zz bu buzze whi whizze ſa ſur farze.
 riſt

able	eble	ible	oble	uble
acle	eclē	icle	ocle	ucle
adle	edle	idle	odle	udle
afle	efle	ifle	ofle	ufle
agle	egle	igle	ogle	ugle
aple	eple	iple	ople	uple
afle	efle	ifle	ofle	ufle
atle	etle	itle	otle	utle
azle	ezle	izle	ozle	uzle
artle	ertle	irtle	ortle	urtle

table peble bible noble babble marble warble
 tackle freckle pickle cockle buckle knucle
 ancle incle uncle myrtle turtle
 saddle meddle riddle coddle puddle
 candle handle bundle jumble mumble tumble
 baffle raffle trifle ruffle muffle scuffle
 daggle eagle riggle boggle juggle
 mangle dangle angle tingle bungle
 apple maple nipple topple couple ample trample
 castle pestle whistle jostle bustle isle
 tattle mettle brittle pottle tittle
 dazle bezzle frizzle puzzle guzzle.

tha	the	thi	tho	thu	ath	eth	ith	oth	uth
they	thee	thy	though		athe	ethe	ithe	othe	
sha	she	shi	sho	shu	ash	esh	ish	osh	ush
k. cha	che	chi	cho	chu	ach	ech	ich	och	uch
cha	che	chi	cho	chu	ach	ech	itch	och	uch
pha	phe	phi	pho	phu	aph	eph	iph	oph	uph
phla	phle	phli	phlo	phlu	alph	elph	olph	ulph	
amph	ymph	omph			umph	anct	enct	inct	
onct	unct								



*These Lessons repeat the Words ending with
Two, Three, and Four Consonants.*

NOW, my dear Child, as you learn to Read,
we must teach you to grow in Grace.

First then, keep such a Guard on your Tongue,
that you may not in the least be heard to talk.

It is a great sign of a good Boy, when he is still
in doubt, lest he should not please.

And whilst Fools, and idle Girls, play at
School, turns his Back to them, and minds his
Book.

He nought will act to hurt ; but still, with a
soft Look, and sweet Smile, does turn the rough
Words of rude Lads into a Jest.

He does not laugh, but sits as grave as a Judge,
and nigh as he can, to those who watch their
Words e'er they speak.

The World, he seems to think not worth his
Care, and does scorn each idle Rogue, when he
tempts him, with a Gift, to play.

His Eyes are fix'd on what he is to read ; he
knows how to use his Time, and his whole
Thought is bent to learn his Task.

He asks of those who sit the next, all that he
wants to know ; if they are dull, and will not
tell, he walks to those than can.

No doubt, he knows, they are most fit to guide
the Helm, who, with no Help, are able, firm,
and strong to stand of themselves.

Such then, as none can tempt, learn to love and
serve ; whom not the Wealth, nor Realm of a
King, can bribe to ought that is ill.

When you would chear your Heart; and have your Mind most bright, then read or sing a Psalm, and not a vain Song, though ne'er so much in vogue.

That Boy, like a Lamb, is dumb, but not with Guilt; and hates to belch, lest he should be thought to drink.

'Tis said, he had a Glimpse of the Nymph, who sung the Hymn, and came from the Camp in pomp.

A Dunce is one who ne'er does ask, but sits by himself, and for want of Sense, plays with Toys and Pins.

He thinks it strange, and hard, to sit an Hour on a Bench, hates his Place, and says, All that Time is lost he spends at School.

This Youth when he is to take a Purge, oft draws back; the same it is, when by his Friends, he is bid to read the Bible.

Scarce had the Sun run half his Course, when the noble Knight, who run at the Tilt, was slain by his Foes.

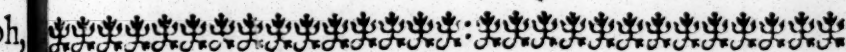
What a Trifle then is Man? Since he, who in the Morn, in a rich Garb, was seen at the Court, and from thence to march in state to the Porch of the Church, is now no more.

'Tis true, he is to be laid in the midst of the large Cirque, to be seen by the Town, where he that makes the best Verse, will gain the first Place, and the Praise of the People.

The Lark, who oft does soar to such a pitch, yet her Flight is not so high, her Warble not so sweet, but that the Earth, from whence she sprung, still does serve her for a place of Rest.

Then why should you, though your Scarf is gay, once blush to own, or think it harsh, when you are told, you are but Dust.

What stings more sharp than the Wasp? What Text more plain than this? The Sting of Death is Sin.



Note, That a Syllable, tho' it may consist of Eight Letters, yet it never begins with more than two Vowels before a Consonant, or three Consonants before a Vowel or Diphthong.

The Two Consonants that may begin a Word or Syllable, are these following.

bl	blab	blefs	blind	blot	blunt
br	brat	bred	bring	broke	brow brush
ch	chance	cheek	chin	chop	church chute
cl	clap	cleft	clip	clod	club
cr	crab	creed	crew	crib	cross crust
dr	draw	dress	drill	drop	drug
dw	dwarf	dwell			
fl	flat	fled	fling	flow	flock flute
fr	frank	free	fright	frog	fruit
gh	ghost	guess			
gl	glade	gleek	glide	globe	glut
gn	gnat	gnaw	gnash		
gr	grace	green	grind	grove	grunt
kn	knave	kneel	knight	knot	knucle
ph	phare	phea-sant	phi-lo-so-phy		
pl	plague	pledge	plight	plot	plum
pr	pray	press	print	prompt	prune

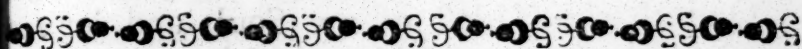
pf	psalms	psal-ter	pseu-do	
pt	pto-lo-my			
rh	rhine	rhomb	rhume	
sc	scar	scene	sci-ence	scold scum scep-ter
sh	shame	shed	shine	shot shun
sk	skain	skep	skip	skue sky
sl	slap	flew	slide	slop slut
sm	smart	smell	smile	smock smut
sn	snatch	sneese	snipe	snort snuff
sp	span	spell	spin	spot spur
sq	square	squeeze	squint	squirt
st	stand	step	stir	stone stud
sw	swarm	swell	swine	sword swoon swung
th	thank	theft	thick	thong thumb that then
	thine	those	though	thus
tr	trade	tree	tripe	trod truth trunk
tw	twang	twelve	twin	twine two
wh	what	when	whip	who whole why
wr	wrath	wrench	write	wrong wrung.

The Letters ch, when they come before a Vowel in a pure English Word, they are to be sounded as before in Chance, Cheek, &c. And when they come after a Vowel, they are to be sounded as in Ach, Teach, Rich; but in Words derived from the Greek and Hebrew, they are for the most part to be sounded like k, as in Character, Chaos, Choler, Chymist, Stomach, Antioch, Archangel, &c. and are so sounded in the Proper Names in the Bible, some few only excepted, as, Rachel, Cherubin, Tychicus, &c.

The Letters ph never begin a pure English Word, but such only as are derived from the Greek and Hebrew, and in those they are sounded like f, as Physick, Philip, Epitaph, Triumph, &c.

*The Three Consonants, that may begin a Word
or Syllable, are as follow :*

chr christ chrism chri-ſten chro-ni-cle
phl phlegm phleg-mā-tick phle-bo-to-my
phr phraſe phren-ſy
ſch ſche-dule ſchiſm ſcheme ſchool
ſcr ſcratch ſcreen ſcribe ſcroll ſcrub
ſhr ſhred ſhrill ſhroud ſhrub
ſph ſphere ſphe-ri-cal ſphinx
ſpl ſplaſh ſplay ſpleen ſplit
ſpr ſpawl ſpread ſpring ſprout ſpruce
ſtr ſtrap ſtrew ſtrike ſtrong ſtrung
thr thrall thread three throng thruſt through
thw thwart thwack.



*Eaſie Leſſons of one Syllable, collected from the
Scripture.*

WE fiſt will praiſe our God, and learn
to love the Lord.

For it is he that is good, and he that lives for
ay.

I will both lay me down in peace and ſleep ;
for 'tis thou, O Lord, that wilt keep me ſafe.
Hear me when I call, O God of my Strength,
for thou art my Shield and my Help.

Stand in aw, and ſin not ; talk with thy Heart
upon thy Bed, and be ſtill.

O ye Sons of Men, how long will ye love vain
Things, and ſeek after Lies.

I will praiſe thee, O Lord, with my whole
Heart, I will ſhew forth all thy Works.

They that know thy Name will put their Trust in thee; for thou, Lord, hast not left them that seek thee.

Hide not thy Face from me, O my God, but give Light unto my Soul.

I will sing to the Lord a new Song, and give Thanks to my God and my Judge.

My Heart is glad, my Flesh shall rest in hope, for thou wilt not leave my Soul in Hell.

As for me, I will see thy Face in truth, I will be pleas'd when I wake with thy Form.

My Thoughts are on the Lord all the Day, and on him do I think in the Night.

O my Soul, thou hast said unto the Lord, thou art my Lord; then keep me, O God, for in thee do I put my Trust.

Quench the Thirst of my Soul, and let me drink of the Well of Life; for I have kept the Ways of the Lord, and do not swerve from my God.

With the Pure thou shalt shew thy self pure; but with those that are not so, thou wilt shew thy self in wrath.

For thou wilt save the People that mourn, but wilt bring down high Looks.

The Lord my God will light my Candle, and guide my Way in the Dark; for who is God save the Lord, or who is a Rock but our God?

Plead my Cause, O Lord, with them that strive with me, and fight thou with them that fight with me.

Take hold of thy Shield, and stand up for my Help; draw out thy Spear, and stop the Way of them that lay wait for my Soul.

Let them be put to shame that seek for it, let them be brought to nought, that aim at my Hurt.

Let them be as Chaff in the Wind; for without cause have they hid for me their Net in a Pit; which for no cause they dug for my Soul.

But let them be caught in the Snare they have laid; in that same Pit let them fall.

And all my Bones shall say, who is like to thee, which thus dost help the Poor from him that is too strong for him; yea, from him that strives to spoil him.

False Things they laid to my Charge that I knew not; they gave me bad for good to the hurt of my Soul.

Let them not say in their Hearts, ah! so we would have it; let them not say, We have now brought him down.

But let them shout for joy and be glad, that help my Cause; yea, let them laud the Lord, that keeps all those that fear him from the Snares of Hell.

And my Tongue, O my God, shall speak of thy Praise all the Day long.

Praise the Lord, praise him in the Height; praise ye him all his Hosts; praise him ye Sun and Moon; praise him all ye Stars of Light.

Praise the Lord from Earth, all ye Deepes, Fire, Hail and Snow, Storm and Wind, Mounts and Hills, Fruits and Trees, Beasts, and all things that creep, and Fowls that fly.

Both young and old, Men and Maids, praise the Name of the Lord.

Let the Saints be full of joy in his Praise, let them sing loud in their Beds.

Let every thing that hath Breath, praise the Lord; praise ye the Lord.

*Rules for the dividing of Words into Syllables,
with Examples to each Rule.*

Rule I. *When two Vowels come together which make no Diphthong (that is, when they have two distinct Sounds) they must be parted.*

Bi-as	di-al	Li-on	Ri-al
bri-an	Fri-ar	No-ah	roy-al
Cri-er	fu-el	Po-em	Tri-umph
cru-el	Gi-ant	Qui-et	Vi-ol
cre-ate	gru-ël	Sci-ence	voy-age
Dru-id	Jo-ab	fi-on	Wi-er.

II. *When a Consonant comes between two Vowels, it must be joyned to the latter Vowel, except x, which must be joyned to the former.*

A-base	ja-cob	u-sage	Lu-na-tick
Be-guile	La-bour	va-cant	Mu-ti-ny
Ca-bal	la-dy	Wa-ter	No-ti-fy
Di-vidè	Mea-ger	zea-lous	O-me-ga
E-lect	Neu-ter	A-ba-ted	Pu-ri-ty
eu-nuch	na-tive	Beau-ti-ful	Qui-e-tude
ex-act	O-val	Cau-te-rize	Re-qui-tal
ex-alt	Pi-late	Du-ra-ble	Se-ve-rus
ex-cept	Qua-ver	Ex-qui-site	Tri-bu-nal
ex-ceed	Ro-man	Fu-gi-tive	U-ni-ty
Fa-mous	ru-ral	Gree-di-ly	u-su-ry
Gro-cer	Sa-tan	Hu-go-not	vi-ra-go
Ho-mer	Ty-rant	I-vo-ry	Wa-ri-ly
I-dol	U-surp	ju-ve-nile	Ze-lo-tes.



III. *When a Consonant is doubled in the middle of a Word, one must be joyned to the first Syllable, the other to the latter.*

Ab-bey	Gid-dy	Man-ner	Sab-bath
Bar-rel	gib-bet	Nar-row	Tan-ner
Cof-fee	Ham-mer	Op-pose	Ud-der
Dag-ger	If-sue	Par-rot	Vil-lage
Em-met	Jan-nes	Quar-rel	War-rant
Fur-row	Let-ter	Rub-bish	Yel-low.

IV. *Also when two different Consonants come together in the middle of a Word, that can't begin one, they must be parted.*

Ab-surd	Main-tain	Ad-ven-ture	Nig-gard-ly
Bar-ber	Nor-wich	Bur-den-som	Nor-man-by
Can-cel	Ob-tain	Cir-cum-vent	Op-por-tune
Dan-ger	Pam-per	Dog-ma-tist	Per-fect-ly
El-der	Quar-ter	Ex-er-cise	Quar-ter-ly
Fac-tor	Ran-ter	en ter-tain'	Raf-ber-ry
Gar-ter	Sel-dom	Far-din-gal	Sub-junc-tive
Hal-bert	Tem-pest	Gor-man-dise	Tor-men-ter
Im-ploy	Un-der	Hob-gob-lin	Un-der-mine
Junc-ture	Var-let	Im-per-fect	Vin-dic-tive
Ker-nel	Wal-nut	Job-ber-noll	Won-der-ful
Lac-key	Wal-nut	Kil-der-kin	Xan-tip-pe
	Yar-mouth	Lum-bar-dy	Yef-ter-day
		Mar-tyr-dom	Zer-vi-ah

V. *But those double and treble Consonants, which may begin a Word or Syllable (as in the former Lessons) are not to be parted, but must be joined to the latter Syllable.*

O-blige	de-clare	af-fright	Ar-phad
A-broad	se-cret	un-glu-ed	ap-plaud
a-chor	Ma-drid	a-gree	ap-prove
at-chieve	af-flict	un-known	a-scent
			a-skew

a-skew	de-tract	de-fraud	de-scribe
a-sleep	be-tween	e-scape	be-shrew
be-smear	no-where	re-spect	at-mo-sphere
a-spire	be-wray	le-prou	re-splen-dant
E-quire	un-shut	Cen-chre-a	be-sprinkle
re-store	an-swer	pam phlet	a-stride
a-swage	ci-pher	her-ma-phro-de-throne	
au-thor	con-troul	es-chew	[dite o-ver-thwart.

Note, When any Word is compounded of such simple Words as are significant apart, each Word must retain its own Letters, as Hence-forth, Trades-man, Safe-guard, &c.

When you are to write any long Word, mark how many Sounds or Syllables it hath; Suppose Disdainful-ness, Misunderstanding, Inconvenient, or the like; before you write, say thus to your self, Dis-dain-ful-ness, Mis-un-der-stand-ing, In-con-ve-ni-ent, and you can hardly miss in writing thereof.

Memorial Verses, which contain all the foregoing Rules, for dividing Words into Syllables.

TWO Vowels meeting each with its full Sound,
Always to make two Syllables are bound.

*When any single Consonant is seen,
Single or double Vowels plac'd between,
The Consonant divides still with the last,
But ever to the first the x joyns fast.*

*More Consonants betwixt two Vowels plac'd,
If they begin a Word, pursue the last:
But those that can no Word at all begin,
Can ne'er a Syllable, without a Sin.*

*In Compound Words, its own will each retain,
The same additional Endings must obtain.*

WORDS

WORDS in one Column divided according to Rule, in the other according to Pronunciation.

Rule.	Pronounce.	Rule.	Pronounce.
Au-tho-ri-ty	Au-thor-i-ty	e-li-za-beth	e-liz-a-beth
a-bi-li-ty	a-lil-i-ty	ex-a-mine	ex-am-ine
a-bi-ma-el	a-bim-a-el	Fa-bu-lous	Fab-u-lous
a-de-quate	ad-e-quate	fa-mi-li-ar	fa-mil-i-ar
a-na-lo-gy	a-nal-o-gy	fe-bru-a-ry	Feb-ru-a-ry
a-na-ly-sis	a-nal-y-sis	fi-de-li-ty	fi-del-i-ty
al-le-go-ri-cal	al-le-gor-i-cal	for-ma-li-ty	for-mal-i-ty
a-na-the-ma	a-nath-e-ma	fi-li-al	fil-i-al
an-ti-po-des	an-tip-o-des	fe-ru-la	fer-u-la
a-re-o-pa-gite	a-re-op-a-gite	Ge-ni-tive	gen-i-tive
a-ri-sto-ph-a-nes	ar-is-toph-a-nes	ge-ne-a-lo-gy	ge-ne-al-o-gy
a-la-cri-ty	a-lac-ri-ty	ge-o-gra-phy	ge-og-ra-phy
Bu-shel	Bush-el	gra-du-ate	grad-u-ate
ba-si-lisk	bas-i-lisk	gro-gram	grog-ram
be-a-ti-tude	be-at-i-tude	Ha-bi-tu-al	Ha-bit-u-al
bi-sho-prick	Bish-op-rick	ha-vi-lah	hav-i-lah
be-tha-ba-ra	Be-thab-a-ra	he-ca-tomb	hec-a-tomb
bi-ga-my	big-a-my	he-re-di-ta-ry	he-red-i-ta-ry
Ca-la-mi-ty	Ca-lam-i-ty	he-ri-tage	her-i-tage
ca-no-ni-cal	ca-non-i-cal	hu-mi-li-ty	hu-mil-i-ty
ca-te-chise	cat-e-chise	hy-po-cri-sie	hy-poc-ri-sie
chro-no-lo-gy	chro-nol-og-y	I-ca-rus	Ic-a-rus
clem-en-cy	clem-en-cy	i-di-ot	id-i-ot
co-a-gu-late	co-ag-u-late	i-do-la-try	i-dol-a-try
com-pe-ti-tor	com-pet-i-tor	il-li-te-rate	il-lit-e-rate
con-fe-de-rate	con-fed-e-rate	i-mage	im-age
De-po-pu-late	De-pop-u-late	in-di-ca-tive	in-dic-a-tive
da-ma-ris	dam-a-ris	in-e-vi-ta-bly	in-ev-i-ta-bly
de-bo-rah	deb-o-rah	in-ge-nu-ous	in-gen-u-ous
do-lo-rous	dol-o-rous	i-ro-ni-cal	i-ron-i-cal
de-ca-po-lis	de-cap-o-lis	ir-re-vo-ca-ble	ir-rev-o-ca-ble
E-pi-tome	E-pit-o-me	ir-re-gu-lar	ir-reg-u-lar
e-ra-di-cate	e-rad-i-cate	i-ta-ly	it-a-ly
e-sta-blish	es-tab-lish	Ja-nu-a-ry	Jan-u-a-ry
et-y-mo-lo-gy	et-y-mol-o-gy	Ke-nelm	Ken-elm
e-van-ge-li-cal	e-van-gel-i-cal	ke-tu-rah	ket-u-rah
eu-ro-cly-don	eu-roc-ly-don	La-o-di-ce-a	La-od-i-ce-a
			la-tin

<i>Rule.</i>	<i>Pronounce.</i>	<i>Rule.</i>	<i>Pronounce.</i>
la-tin	lat-in	pre-pa-ra-tive	pre-par-a-tive
le-pro-sie	lep-ro-sie	pre-late	prel-ate
le-vi-ti-cus	le-vit-i-cus	pre-ro-ga-tive	pre-rog-a-tive
li-ne-al	lin-e-al	pre-va-ri-cate	pre-var-i-cate
le-ga-cy	leg-a-cy	pre-va-lent	prev-a-lent
ly-dy-a	lyd-y-a	pro-blem	prob-lem
Ma-jo-ri-ty	Ma-jor-i-ty	py-tha-go-ras	py-thag-o-ras
ma-ri-ner	mar-i-ner	Que-ri-ster	Quer-is-ter
ma-ho-me-tan	ma-hom-e-tan	quin-ti-li-an	quin-til-i-an
ma-la-dy	mal-a-dy	quo-ti-di-an	quo-tid-i-an
me-di-o-cri-ty	me-di-oc-ri-ty	Re-ci-pro-cal	Re-cip-ro-cal
mel-po-me-ne	mel-pom-e-ne	re-co-ver	re-cov-er
mi-ri-di-an	me-rid-i-an	re-frac-to-ry	ref-rac-to-ry
me-ta-phor	met-a-phor	re-fuge	ref-uge
me-tho-di-cal	me-thod-i-cal	re-ve-nue	re-ven-ue
me-tro-po-lis	me-trop-o-lis	re-ve-rend	rev-e-rend
mi-no-ri-ty	mi-nor-i-ty	rhe-to-ri-cal	rhe-tor-i-cal
mi-ra-cle	mir-a-cle	Sa-lo-me	Sol-o-me
mi-ra-cu-lous	mi-rac-u-lous	sa-ma-ri-tan	sam-a-ri-tan
mo-no-po-ly	mo-nop-o-ly	sca-ri-fy	scar-i-fy
mor-ta-li-ty	mor-tal-i-ty	scur-ri-li-ty	scur-ril-i-ty
Na-tu-ral	Nat-u-ral	se-di-ment	sed-i-ment
na-za-rite	naz-a-rite	se-na-che-rib	se-nach-e-rib
ne-a-po-li-tan	ne-ap-o-li-tan	so-do-mite	sod-o-mite
ne-ga-tive	neg-a-tive	so-le-cism	sol-e-cism
ni-ne-vite	nin-e-vite	so-lo-mon	sol-o-mon
O-cu-lar	Oc-u-lar	fy-co-phant	fyc-o-phant
o-mi-nous	om-i-nous	Ta-bi-tha	Tab-i-tha
om-ni-po-tent	om-nip-o-tent	tau-to-lo-gy	tau-tol-o-gy
o-ne-fi-pho-rus	o-ne-siph-o-rus	te-ko-a	tek-o-a
o-pe-rate	op-e-rate	te-le-scope	tel-es-cope
o-ra-tour	or-a-tour	te-me-ri-ty	te-mer-i-ty
or-bi-cu-lar	or-bic-u-lar	te-ra-phem	ter-a-phem
Pa-ra-bo-li-cal	Par-a-bol-i-cal	teu-to-nick	teu-ton-ick
pa-ra-ly-tick	par-a-lyt-ick	the-o-phi-lus	the-oph-i-lus
par-ti-cu-lar	par-tic-u-lar	trop-i-cal	trop-i-cal
pe-ga-fus	peg-a-fus	tri-po-ly	trip-o-ly
pe-ne-lo-pe	pe-nel-o-pe	troph-i-mus	troph-i-mus
pe-ri-phra-sis	pe-rith-ra-sis	Va-ga-bond	Vag-a-bond
phi-lo-lo-gy	phi-lol-ogy	va-li-di-ty	va-lid-i-ty
pla-to-nick	pla-ton-ick	vi-sage	vis-age
plu-ra-li-ty	plu-ral-i-ty	vo-lume	vol-ume
po-li-cy	pol-i-cy	U-na-ni-mi-ty	U-na-nim-i-ty

Rule.	Pronounce.	Rule.	Pronounce.
u-na-ni-mous	u-nan-i-mous	Xe-no-phon	Xen-o-phon
ur-ba-ni-ty	ur-ban-i-ty	Yeo-man	Yeom-an
Wi-dow	Wid-ow	Ze-be-dee	Zeb-e-dee
wi-ther	with-er	ze-bo-im	zeb-o-im
wi-zard	wiz-ard	ze-bu-lun	zeb-u-lun.

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*In the following Words ti and ci coming before a Vowel, are pronounced like sh, as tia, tion, cial, are pronounced sha, shon, shal, and the like of the rest, as the under Line directs.*

as { tia tian tial tius tious tion  
or { cia cian cial cius cious sion

*Pronounced sha shan shal shus shon.*

tia, tial, tiate, tience, tient, tious, tius, tion.

|                   |                  |               |                  |
|-------------------|------------------|---------------|------------------|
| Mar-tia           | Pa-tience        | Mo-tion       | Foun-da-tion     |
| Dal-ma-tia        | Im-pa-tience     | Na-tion       | In-fec-tion      |
| Lu-cre-tia        | Pa-tient         | No-tion       | In-ven-tion      |
| Ga-la-tia         | Im-pa-tient      | Po-tion       | In-ten-tion      |
| Mar-tial          | Cau-tious        | Por-tion      | Mu-tation        |
| Nup-tial          | Cap-tious        | Sec-tion      | Nar-ra-tion      |
| Par-tial          | Fac-tious        | Sta-tion      | O-ra-tion        |
| Cre-den-tial      | Am-bi-tious      | Unc-tion      | O-va-tion        |
| Po-ten-tial       | Fic-ti-tious     | Ad-di-tion    | Ob-jec-tion      |
| Es-sen-tial       | Fa-ce-tious      | A-dop-tion    | Per-di-tion      |
| Im-par-tial       | Fla-gi-tious     | Af-fec-tion   | Plan-ta-tion     |
| Sub-stan-tial     | In-fec-tious     | Am-bi-tion    | Pro-mo-tion      |
| Pe-ne-ten-tial    | Li-cen-tious     | Ci-ta-tion    | Pro-scrip-tion   |
| Pro-vi-den-tial   | Pro-pi-tious     | Col-la-tion   | Pro-por-tion     |
| E-qui-noc-tial    | Vex-a-tious      | Con-di-tion   | Re-flec-tion     |
| Cir-cum-stan-tial | Pon-tious        | Con-tri-tion  | Re-la-tion       |
| Cre-tian          | A-va-ri-tious    | Cor-rup-tion  | Ro-ga-tion       |
| E-gyp-tian        | Ad-ven-ti-tious  | Dam-na-tion   | Sal-va-tion      |
| Ter-tian          | Su-per-sti-tious | De-scrip-tion | Sub-scrip-tion   |
| Ve-ne-tian        | Con-sci-en-tious | De-trac-tion  | Tax-a-tion       |
| Ex-pa-tiate       | Cau-tion         | Dis-sen-tion  | Vex-a-tion       |
| In-gra-tiate      | Fac-tion         | E-lec-tion    | Vo-ca-tion       |
| Ne-go-tiate       | Fic-tion         | Ex-cep-tion   | Na-ti-o-nal      |
| Vi-ti-ate         | Frac-tion        | Ex-tor-tion   | No-ti-o-nal      |
| Sa-tiate          | Men-tion         | For-ma-tion   | Pro-por-ti-o-nal |

*cia*



| cia            | cial | cian              | cion | ciate        | cient | cious           | cious. |
|----------------|------|-------------------|------|--------------|-------|-----------------|--------|
| Por-cia        |      | Pris-cian         |      | Pro-fi-cient |       | Fa-la-cious     |        |
| Ci-li-cia      |      | Lo-gi-cian        |      | Suf-fi-cient |       | Ju-di-cious     |        |
| Phe-ni-cia     |      | Ma-gi-cian        |      | Om-nis-cient |       | Ma-li-cious     |        |
| Ca-pa-do-cia   |      | Mu-fi-cian        |      | Con-scious   |       | Of-fi-cious     |        |
| Ar-ti-fi-cial  |      | Phy-fi-cian       |      | Gra-cious    |       | Per-ni-cious    |        |
| Be-ne-fi-cial  |      | Geo-me-tri-cian   |      | Luf-cious    |       | Per-ti-na-cious |        |
| E-spe-cial     |      | Rhe-to-ri-cian    |      | Spe-cious    |       | Suf-pi-cious    |        |
| Ju-di-cial     |      | A-rith-me-ti-cian |      | Vi-cious     |       | Te-na-cious     |        |
| Of-fi-cial     |      | Pho-cion          |      | Nau-seous    |       | Con-tu-ma-cious |        |
| Pre-ju-di-cial |      | Suf-pi-cion       |      | Au-da-cious  |       | Vi-va-cious     |        |
| Spe-cial       |      | E-ma-ciate        |      | Au-spi-cious |       | Vo-ra-cious     |        |
| Su-per-fi-cial |      | Al-so-ciate       |      | Ca-pa-cious  |       | Lu-cious        |        |
| Gre-cian       |      | Nau-seate         |      | Ca-pri-cious |       | Por-cious       |        |
| Lu-cian        |      | De-fi-ci-ent      |      | De-li-cious  |       | Ros-cious.      |        |

|                  | fian | fion         | xion            | xious.        |
|------------------|------|--------------|-----------------|---------------|
| A-fian           |      | E-mul-fion   | Com-pres-fion   | Pro-fes-fion  |
| Ruf-fian         |      | Ex-pul-fion  | Con-ces-fion    | Pro-gres-fion |
| Ve-spa-fian      |      | Ex-cur-fion  | Con-cus-fion    | Suc-ces-fion  |
| Man-fion         |      | Re-ver-fion  | De-pres-fion    | Con-nexion    |
| Pen-fion         |      | Re-vul-fion  | Dis-mis-fion    | Com-plexion   |
| A-scen-fion      |      | Pal-fion     | Ex-pres-fion    | Cru-ci-fixion |
| A-sper-fion      |      | Ses-fion     | Im-pres-fion    | Fluxion       |
| A-ver-fion       |      | Mis-fion     | In-ter-ces-fion | De-fluxion    |
| Com-pre-hen-fion |      | Ad-mis-fion  | O-mis-fion      | Re-flexion    |
| Com-pul-fion     |      | Com-mis-fion | Per-cus-fion    | Anxious       |
| Con-de-scen-fion |      | Com-pas-fion | Per-mis-fion    | Noxious       |
| Di-ver-fion      |      | Con-fes-fion | Pro-ces-fion    | Ob-noxious.   |

*But when f preceds t, it helps its Sound, or takes that of you and yal, as,*

Bastion  
Combustion.  
Digestion

Suggestion  
Question  
Fustian.

Beastial  
Christian.  
Celestial, &c.



## SCRIPTURE LESSONS.

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### LESSON I.

**A**ND they brought young Chil-dren to Je-sus, that he should touch them, and his Dis-ci-ples re-bu-ked those that brought them.

But when Je-sus saw it, he was much dis-plea-sed, and said un-to them, Suf-fer the lit-tle Chil-dren to come un-to me. and for-bid them not; for of such is the King-dom of God.

Ve-ri-ly I say un-to you, Who-so-e-ver shall not re-ceive the King-dom of God as a lit-tle Child, he shall not en-ter there-in.

And he took them up in his Arms, put his Hands up-on them, and blef-sed them.

### LESSON II.

And when he was gone forth in the Way, there came one run-ning, and kneel-ed to him, and ask-ed him, Good Ma-ster, what shall I do, that I may in-he-rit E-ter-nal Life.

And Je-sus said un-to him, Why callest thou me Good? There is none Good, but one, that is God.

Thou knowest the Com-mand-ments, Do not com-mit A-dul-te-ry, Do not Kill, Do not Steal, Do not bear false Wit-ness, De-fraud nor, Ho-nour thy Fa-ther and Mo-ther.

And he an-swer-ed and said un-to him, Ma-ster, all these have I ob-ser-ved from my youth.

Then Je-sus be-hold-ing him, lo-ved him, and said un-to him, One thing thou lack-est, go thy way, sell what-so-e-ver thou hast, and give to the Poor, and thou shalt have Trea-sure in Hea-ven; and come, take up thy Cross, and fol-low me.

And he was sad at that Say-ing, and went a-way griev-ed, for he had great Pos-ses-si-ons.

### LESSON III.

And Je-sus look-ed round a-bout, and said un-to his Dis-ci-ples, How hard-ly shall they that have Rich-es en-ter in-to the King-dom of God.

And

And the Dis-ci-ples were a-sto-nish-ed at his Words. But Je-sus an-swer-eth a-gain, and saith un-to them, Chil-dren, how hard is it for them that trust in Rich-es, to en-ter in-to the King-dom of God.

It is ea-si-er for a Ca-mel to go through the Eye of a Nee-dle, than for a rich Man to en-ter in-to the King-dom of God.

And they were a-sto-nish-ed out of mea-sure, say-ing a-mong them-selves, Who then can be sa-ved !

And Je-sus look-ing up-on them, saith, With Men it is im-pos-si-ble, but not with God ; for with God all things are pos-si-ble.

#### LESSON IV.

Then Pe-ter be-gan to say un-to him, Lo, we have left all, and fol-low-ed thee.

And Je-sus an-swer-ed and said, Ve-ri-ly I say un-to you, there is no Man that hath left Hou-se, or Bre-thren, or Sis-ters, or Fa-ther, or Mo-ther, or Wife, or Chil-dren, or Lands, for my sake and the Gos-pels,

But he shall re-ceive an Hun-dred fold now in this time, Hou-ses, and Bre-thren, and Sis-ters, and Mo-thers, and Chil-dren, and Lands, with Per-se-cu-tions ; and the World to come, E-ter-nal Life.

But ma-n-y that are first shall be last, and the last first.

#### LESSON V.

Then one which was a Law-yer, ask-ed him a Que-s-ti-on, tempt-ing him, and say-ing,

Ma-ster, which is the great Com-mand-ment in the Law ?

Je-sus said un-to him, Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy Heart, and with all thy Soul, and with all thy Mind.

This is the first and great Com-mand-ment.

And the se-cond is like to it, Thou shalt love thy Neigh-bour as thy self.

On these two Com-mand-ments hang all the Law and the Pro-phets.

And the Scribe said un-to him, Well, Ma-ster, thou hast said the Truth ; for there is one God, and there is none other but he.

And to love him with all the Heart, and with all the Un-der-stand-ing, and with all the Soul, and with all the Strength,

Strength, and to love his Neigh-bour as him-self, is more than all whole burnt Of-fer-ings and Sa-cri-fi-ces.

And when Je-sus saw that he an-swer-ed him dis-creet-ly, he said unto him, Thou art not far from the King-dom of God.

LESSON VI.

And Je-sus en-ter-ed in-to Je-ru-sa-lem, and in-to the Tem-ple; and when he had look-ed round a-bout up-on all things, he went out un-to Be-tha-ny with the Twelve.

And on the Mor-row, when they were come from Be-tha-ny, he was hun-gry.

And see-ing a Fig-tree a far off ha-ving Leaves, if hap-ly he might find a-ny thing there-on: and when he came to it, he found no-thing but Leaves, for the Time of Figs was not yet.

And Je-sus an-swer-ed and said un-to it, No Man eat Fruit of thee here-after for e-ver. And his Dis-ci-ples heard it.

And they came to Je-ru-sa-lem, and Je-sus went in-to the Tem-ple, and be-gan to cast out them that sold and bought in the Tem-ple, and o-ver-threw the Ta-bles of the Mo-ney Chan-gers, and the Seats of them that sold Doves. Je-sus would not suf-fer that a-ny Man should car-ry a-ny Vessel, though the Tem-ple.

And he taught, say-ing un-to them, Is it not writ-ten, my House shall be call-ed, of all Na-ti-ous, the House of Pray-er, but ye have made it a Den of Thieves?

And the Scribes and chief Priests heard it, and fought how they might de-stroy him; for they fear-ed him, be-cause all the People were a-sto-nish-ed at his Do-ctrine.

LESSON VII.

And when e-ve-ry Man was come, he went out of the Ci-ty,

And in the Morn-ing, as they pas-sed by, they saw the Fig-tree dri-ed up from the Roots.

And Pe-ter call-ing to re-mem-brance, saith unto him, Ma-ster, be-hold the Fig-tree which thou didst curse, is wi-ther-ed a-way.

And Je-sus an-swer-ing, saith unto them, Have faith in God.

For ve-ri-ly I say un-to you, that who-so-e-ver shall say un-to this Moun-tain, Be thou re-mo-ved, and be thou cast



cast in-to the Sea, and shall not doubt in his Heart, but shall be-lieve that these things which he saith shall come to pass, he shall have what-so-e-ver he saith.

There-fore I say unto you, What things so-e-ver ye desire, when ye pray, be-lieve that ye re-ceive them, and ye shall have them.

And when you stand, pra-ying, for-give, if you have ought a-gainst a-ny : that your Fa-ther al-so, which is in Hea-ven, may for-give your Tref-pas-ses.

But if you do not for-give, nei-ther will your Fa-ther, which is in Hea-ven, for-give you your Tref-pas-ses.

### LESSON VIII.

And they came a-gain to Je-ru-sa-lem ; and as he was walk-ing in the Tem-ple, there came to him the chief Priests, and the Scribes, and the El-ders.

And say un-to him, By what Au-tho-ri-ty dost thou these things ? And who gave thee this Au-tho-ri-ty to do these things ?

And Je-sus an-swer-ed, and said un-to them, I will al-so ask of you one Ques-ti-on, and answer me, and I will tell you by what Au-tho-ri-ty I do these things.

The Bap-tism of John, Was it from Hea-ven, or of Men ? Answer me.

And they rea-son-ed with them-selves, say-ing, If we shall say from Hea-ven, he will say, Why then did ye not be-lieve him.

But if we shall say, Of Men, they fear-ed the People : for all Men count-ed John, that he was a Pro-phet in-deed.

And they an-swer-ed and said un-to Je-sus. We can-not tell. And Je-sus an-swer-ing, saith un-to them, Nei-ther do I tell you by what Au-tho-ri-ty I do these things.

### LESSON IX.

But what think you ? A cer-tain Man had two Sons, and he came to the first, and said, Go work to Day in my Vine-yard.

He an-swer-ed and said, I will not : but af-ter-ward he re-pent-ed, and went.

And he came to the se-cond, and said like-wise. And he an-swer-ed and said, I go, Sir, and went not.

Whe-cher of them twain did the Will of his Fa-ther ? They say un-to him, the first. Je-sus said un-to them,

Ve-ri-ly

Ve-ri-ly I say un-to you, that the Pub-li-canes and the Har-lors go in-to the King-dom of God be-fore you.

For John came un-to you in the way of Righ-te-ous-ness, and ye be-lie-ved him not: but the Pub-li-canes and the Har-lors be-lie-ved him.

And when ye had seen it, re-pent-ed not af-ter-ward, that ye might be-lieve him.

LESSON X.

Judge not that ye be not judg-ed,  
For with what Judg-ment ye judge, ye shall be judg-ed:  
and with what Mea-sure ye mete, it shall be mea-sured to you a-gain.

And why be-hold-est thou the Mote that is in thy Bro-ther's Eye, but con-si-der-est not the Beam that is in thine own Eye?

Or how wilt thou say to thy Bro-ther, Let me pull out the Mote out of thine Eye; and be-hold, a Beam is in thine own Eye.

Thou Hy-po-crite, first cast out the Beam out of thine own Eye; and then shalt thou see clear-ly to cast out the Mote out of thy Bro-ther's Eye.

Give not what is ho-ly un-to the Dogs, nei-ther cast ye your Pearls be-fore Swine; lest they tram-ple them un-der their Feet, and turn a-gain and rent you.

LESSON XI.

Ask, and it shall be gi-ven you: seek, and ye shall find: knock, and it shall be o-pen'd un-to you.

For e-ve-ry one that ask-eth, re-cei-veth; and he that seek-eth, find-eth; and to him that knock-eth, it shall be o-pen-ed.

Or what Man is there of you, whom if his Son ask Bread, will he give him a Stone?

Or if he ask Fish, will he give him a Ser-pent? If ye then be-ing e-vil, know how to give good Gifts un-to your Chil-dren; how much more shall your Fa-ther, which is in Hea-ven, give good things to them that ask him? There-fore all things what-so-e-ver ye would that Men should do to you, do ye e-ven so to them; for this is the Law and the Pro-phets.

WORDS of Two Syllables, accented on the First Syllable.

|                |           |           |             |
|----------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| <b>A</b> 'Bbot | camphire  | envy      | justice     |
| absent         | cancel    | Facile    | Incense     |
| accent         | cancer    | farthing  | incest      |
| adder          | canker    | fellow    | infant      |
| acid           | captain   | figure    | issue       |
| ague           | captive   | firkin    | Kettle      |
| almond         | challenge | flourish  | kidney      |
| anchor         | chamber   | foreign   | kingdom     |
| anguish        | chancel   | forfeit   | knowledge   |
| answer         | chaplain  | frigate   | knee-string |
| anthem         | cistern   | frustrate | knighthood  |
| antick         | circuit   | furnace   | knucle      |
| anvil          | chrystal  | Gallows   | Language    |
| archer         | climate   | gangrene  | languish    |
| ardent         | combate   | gaudy     | lantern     |
| argue          | commerce  | girdle    | latchet     |
| author         | courage   | grandeur  | laughter    |
| azure          | creature  | grievous  | lawyer      |
| Baby           | cudgle    | griffin   | leopard     |
| bacon          | custard   | gherkins  | linguist    |
| badger         | cypher    | guilty    | liquor      |
| baggage        | Daisy     | Han'som   | loathsom    |
| bailiff        | daughter  | hanker    | locust      |
| ballad         | deacon    | haughty   | louder      |
| banquet        | debter    | heifer    | lustre      |
| bargain        | deluge    | heirefs   | lyrick      |
| barrow         | distaff   | hainous   | Magick      |
| beaver         | doctrine  | hemlock   | malice      |
| beauty         | dragon    | herald    | margin      |
| beggar         | driven    | homage    | martyr      |
| bellow         | doublet   | humour    | maugre      |
| bladder        | dowry     | hungry    | meadow      |
| blazon         | duty      | Jaundice  | meagre      |
| blossom        | Eagle     | jewel     | measure     |
| bury           | eccho     | javelin   | merchant    |
| busy           | effort    | jaylor    | minute      |
| buxom          | emblem    | jocund    | modern      |
| Cabbage        | ensign    | journey   | monarch     |
| cambler        | entrance  | juncture  | mortgage    |

|           |          |           |           |
|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| mountain  | provost  | icepick   | verjuice  |
| musket    | province | scholar   | virgin    |
| myrtle    | publish  | shepherd  | visage    |
| Narrow    | purpose  | sheriff   | volume    |
| naughty   | Quaver   | shovel    | vulgar    |
| neighbour | quagmire | skirmish  | vulture   |
| niggard   | quaker   | slaughter | Uncle     |
| notice    | quarrel  | solemn    | under     |
| novice    | Raiment  | solace    | urchin    |
| nourish   | rasher   | suburbs   | urine     |
| Office    | rasor    | sulphur   | utter     |
| orange    | raven    | symptom   | Wainscot  |
| orchard   | ravish   | system    | weapon    |
| ostrich   | record   | Talent    | weasel    |
| Pamphlet  | refuse   | tallow    | western   |
| parlour   | refuge   | tankard   | whirlpool |
| parsley   | rescue   | tapster   | wholesom  |
| parsnip   | roguish  | tawney    | woman     |
| parole    | rumour   | tavern    | wonder    |
| pavement  | rummer   | temple    | Xerxes    |
| pewter    | Saffron  | tenant    | Yearly    |
| physick   | sanguine | taylor    | yeoman    |
| picture   | fatchel  | tulip     | yielding  |
| plaintiff | fatyr    | tyrant    | yonder    |
| plaster   | fausage  | Valid     | Zéalous   |
| poinyard  | favage   | valour    | zenith    |
| poison    | scabbord | vanquish  | zephyre   |
| prologue  | scepter  |           |           |

Words of Three Syllables, accented on the First Syllable.

|                           |            |           |
|---------------------------|------------|-----------|
| <b>A</b> 'Damant argument | capital    | crocodile |
| absolute audience         | catalogue  | cruelty   |
| abstinence                | celebrate  | cowardise |
| accidence                 | cherubin   | cucumber  |
| accurate                  | chymistry  | Décalogue |
| actuate                   | clamorous  | dedicate  |
| adjutant                  | cognizance | deify     |
| adjective                 | copulate   | dedicate  |
| anarchy                   | cormorant  | deputy    |
| animate                   | coroner    | derogate  |
|                           |            | desperate |

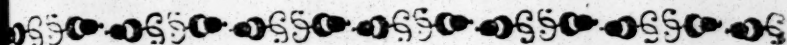


|              |             |              |             |
|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| desherate    | Imitate     | obvious      | scrutiny    |
| destiny      | industry    | oculist      | scurrilous  |
| destitute    | infamy      | ominous      | secular     |
| diocess      | influence   | Paradox      | secresy     |
| document     | infinite    | paragraph    | senator     |
| donative     | interview   | parallel     | sepulchre   |
| Elephant     | intricate   | paramour     | skeleton    |
| elegant      | irritate    | paraphrase   | sophister   |
| elevate      | Labyrinth   | pedigree     | sovereign   |
| emphasis     | latitude    | penetrate    | strenuous   |
| energy       | lechery     | penury       | symmetry    |
| equipage     | levity      | pentateuch   | sympathy    |
| equity       | liberal     | populous     | synagogue   |
| evidence     | libertine   | populace     | Tantalize   |
| execute      | luxury      | prejudice    | tetrarchy   |
| Faculty      | Mahomet     | presbyter    | timerous    |
| feelingly    | macerate    | profelyte    | tragedy     |
| fervency     | massacre    | pyramid      | treacherous |
| forgery      | medicine    | Qualify      | trivial     |
| fraudulent   | melody      | quality      | tyranny     |
| funeral      | mineral     | quantity     | Variance    |
| furniture    | mischievous | querulous    | vegetive    |
| Garrison     | moderate    | quintessence | vehement    |
| generous     | monument    | Ravenous     | venemous    |
| genuine      | mollify     | regicide     | venial      |
| gorgeous     | monarch     | rendezvous   | vigorous    |
| gratitude    | mutiny      | requisite    | vinegar     |
| Handkerchief | Navigate    | retrograde   | U'lcerate   |
| hemisphere   | nominate    | ribaldry     | ulcerous    |
| heraldry     | notable     | ri'vulet     | unicorn     |
| homicide     | notary      | roguery      | universe    |
| hospital     | notify      | ruinous      | W'arrior    |
| hypocrite    | novelty     | Sacrifice    | warin'ss    |
| Jéalousy     | Obsequy     | saturday     | wilderness  |
| jeopardy     | obselete    | scarcity     | Zéalously.  |
| jésuit       | obstinate   | schismatick  |             |

Words of Four Syllables accented on the First Syllable.

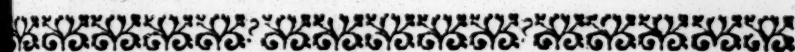
|                  |           |             |             |
|------------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| <b>A</b> 'cademy | arbitrary | co nmissary | conventicle |
| a'ccessary       | arrogancy | co nmonalty | curiously   |
| a'lienate        | Céremony  | consistory  | Délicacy    |
|                  |           |             | despic'ble  |

|             |             |               |            |
|-------------|-------------|---------------|------------|
| respicable  | Haberdasher | mercenary     | sanctuary  |
| Efficacy    | heterodox   | miserable     | secretary  |
| Elegancy    | honourable  | moderately    | solitary   |
| elligible   | Inventory   | Naturally     | Tabernacle |
| excellency  | ignominy    | necessary     | testimony  |
| Figurative  | judicature  | Peremptory    | transitory |
| formidable  | Lapidary    | purgatory     | tributary  |
| fortunately | liberally   | Righteousness | valiantly  |
| Generally   | Matrimony   | riotously     | vegetable  |
| gloriously  | melancholy  | Salamander    | voluntary. |



*Words ending with fm, accented on the First Syllable, except Two, which are otherwise mark'd.*

|            |            |             |            |
|------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| Anglicism  | criticism  | Libertinism | quietism   |
| Arianism   | Déism      | Máhomatism  | Sábbatism  |
| Asterism   | Enthúsiásm | mechanism   | sarcasm    |
| Atheism    | Fanáticism | microcosm   | scepticism |
| Baptism    | Gárgarism  | monachism   | solecism   |
| Barbarism  | Héathenism | O'stracism  | syllogism  |
| Catechism  | Jánsenism  | Pároxism    | Túrcism    |
| Cataplasma | judaism    | Quakerism   | Witticism. |



*Words of Two Syllables, accented on the latter Syllable.*

|           |          |          |          |
|-----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Abhór     | Carés    | corrupt  | esteem   |
| abjure    | career   | Debáse   | exclude  |
| abase     | cashier  | debauch  | exhaust  |
| admire    | cement   | decay    | explain  |
| admit     | complain | defect   | extinct  |
| antique   | compose  | deject   | extoll   |
| avenge    | conceit  | delude   | Fatigue  |
| abóon     | contain  | denounce | foment   |
| eguile    | contemn  | deprive  | forbear  |
| believe   | contrive | disgrace | Gentéel  |
| ereave    | convey   | divorce  | Harángue |
| blaspheme | convince | divulge  | Impáit   |
| brigade   | correct  | Eclípe   | implore  |
| buffoon   | corrode  | embalm   | impose   |
|           |          | C        | increase |

|          |          |          |           |
|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| increase | obscure  | receipt  | substract |
| incroach | observe  | recruit  | subvert   |
| indulge  | ordain   | rehearse | suspect   |
| infringe | Perfúado | rejoyce  | sustain   |
| instruct | presage  | release  | Traduce   |
| insult   | proclaim | reflect  | transcend |
| involve  | produce  | relief   | translate |
| Lamént   | profane  | resign   | trapan    |
| lampoon  | profuse  | restrain | Vouchsafe |
| Machine  | prorogue | retrieve | unite     |
| mature   | provoke  | revenge  | upbraid   |
| Neglect  | pursue   | reward   | usurp     |
| Obscene  | Rebuke   | Seduce   |           |

*Words of Three Syllables, accented on the Second Syllable.*

|             |             |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Abolish     | decrepid    | insipid     | spectator   |
| abundance   | delinquent  | intestine   | submissive  |
| abusive     | demolish    | invalid     | Tarpaulin   |
| admonish    | disaster    | Lieutenant  | testator    |
| almighty    | diurnal     | Maternal    | tobacco     |
| anchovy     | domestick   | mechanick   | together    |
| atonement   | Embargo     | Nocturnal   | transparent |
| attorney    | embroider   | Observance  | tribunal    |
| Balcóny     | encourage   | offensive   | Vicegerent  |
| bravado     | enlargement | Pomegranate | vindictive  |
| Cathédral   | eternal     | portmanteau | Uncóver     |
| confiscate  | extirpate   | prohibit    | unequal     |
| continue    | illustrate  | puissant    | unfaithful  |
| contribute  | imbellish   | Replenish   | unmindful   |
| contrivance | implicite   | retinue     | unruly      |
| Decántor    | inclosure   | Sequester   | unworthy    |

*Words of Four Syllables, accented on the Second.*

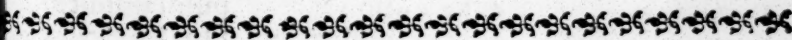
|             |               |            |            |
|-------------|---------------|------------|------------|
| Abominate   | advertisement | anonymous  | articulate |
| arbitrement | ambiguous     | antipathy  | artificer  |
| accelerate  | amphibious    | apocalyps  | attenuate  |
| advertency  | anomalous     | apostolick | Barbáritý  |
|             |               |            | beneficent |

|             |             |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| beneficence | exonerate   | Matúriety   | sobriety    |
| benevolence | extenuate   | munificent  | society     |
| bituminous  | exuberant   | Natíivity   | spontaneous |
| capacity    | Fantástical | notorious   | stability   |
| compositor  | ferocity    | Obédience   | synonymous  |
| congruity   | fertility   | obliterate  | Tempéstuus  |
| corroborate | fragility   | oeconomy    | terrestrial |
| credulity   | Garrúliety  | obscurity   | tranquility |
| debility    | grammatical | original    | triennial   |
| degenerate  | Harmónious  | Pathétical  | tyrannical  |
| demoniack   | humanity    | pavilion    | theocracy   |
| democracy   | hydropical  | perspicuous | Vacúity     |
| exterity    | Idéntity    | polygamy    | venereal    |
| diminutive  | immaculate  | presbytery  | veracity    |
| doctress    | indelible   | progenitor  | vermillion  |
| diversity   | ineffable   | propriety   | vicissitude |
| efficient   | inviolate   | Recéptacle  | victorious  |
| effigies    | Legislative | reluctancy  | virginity   |
| gregarious  | legitimate  | retaliate   | vivacity    |
| laborate    | lascivious  | ridiculous  | voluptuous  |
| equivocal   | litigious   | Sagáciry    | Ubiquity    |
| exhilarate  | lieutenancy | similitude  | uxorious    |



*Words of Five Syllables, accented on the Second Syllable.*

|             |              |                |                 |
|-------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Abóminable  | Exúberancy   | Lascívioufness | protonotary     |
| apothecary  | Immédiately  | legitimacy     | Repñiötory      |
| auxiliary   | incendiary   | Notóriously    | Unnécessary     |
| Confédéracy | incontinency | Pecúniary      | unseparable     |
| conveniency | inexorable   | perpetually    | unrighteousness |



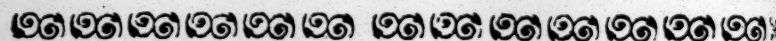
*Words of Three Syllables, accented on the last Syllable.*

|            |             |            |           |
|------------|-------------|------------|-----------|
| Acquiesce  | dominioneer | intercede  | overwhelm |
| blamode    | Immatúre    | Macaróon   | Persevére |
| apprehend  | importune   | magazine   | Serenáde  |
| Contradict | intervene   | masquerade | Voluntéer |
| Disallów   | introduce   | Overseér   | Undermine |



*Words of Four and Five Syllables, accented on the  
Third Syllable.*

|              |               |                |
|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| Adamántine   | aristocracy   | Magnanímity    |
| affidavit    | Beatifícal    | mediocrity     |
| arbitrator   | Ceremónial    | multiplicity   |
| Coadjútor    | contumacious  | mutability     |
| Fornicátor   | Democrátical  | Nonconformity  |
| Interlóper   | diabolical    | OEconomical    |
| Ornamántal   | Epidémical    | oecumenical    |
| Persevérance | equanimity    | odoriferous    |
| Sacerdótal   | excommunicate | Perpendicular  |
| sudorifick   | Generócity    | perspicuity    |
| Académical   | Hospitácity   | prodigality    |
| affability   | hypocritical  | puffillanimous |
| ambiguity    | Illegítimate  | Sacriléigious  |
| animosity    | indefatigable | superficies    |
| anniversary  | imbecillity   | surreptitious  |
| assiduity    | individual    | Testimónial    |
| astrological | Liberality    | Unifórmity     |
| astronomical |               |                |



*Words of Six, Seven, and Eight Syllables, with the  
Accent mark.*

|                    |                     |                  |
|--------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| Abominátion        | determinátion       | interpretátion   |
| accommodátion      | delapidation        | irregularity     |
| animadvérſion      | disadvantageouſly   | Mathemátician    |
| annihilátion       | diſſimulation       | mortificátion    |
| annunciátion       | Eccleſiaſtical      | Naturalizátion   |
| archiepiſcopal     | eleemóſynary        | Predeſtinátion   |
| ariſtocrátical     | enthuſiaſtical      | pronunciátion    |
| aſſociátion        | evaporátion         | puffillanimity   |
| Ceremóniouſly      | excommunication     | Qualificátion    |
| circumlocútion     | Familiarity         | Ratiocinátion    |
| coeſſentiality     | Glorificátion       | rationality      |
| conſubſtantiation  | Humiliátion         | recapitulátion   |
| corroborátion      | Incompatibility     | reconciliátion   |
| characteriſtical   | imagination         | Sanctification   |
| Circumbilivagation | immutability        | Transubſtantiati |
| circumforáneous    | inſenſibility       | Univerſality     |
| Deliberátion       | incomprehenſibility |                  |

## The Use of the Points or Stops.

**P**oints or Stops, are such Marks as signify some Pause (or Stop) is to be made after Words or Sentences, for Distinction sake : Of which sort there are Six, *viz.*

- |                  |                                  |   |   |   |                        |               |
|------------------|----------------------------------|---|---|---|------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Comma         | } whose<br>Marks<br>are<br>these | } | , | } | } Pause<br>or<br>Stop. |               |
| 2. Semicolon     |                                  |   | ; |   |                        | the least,    |
| 3. Colon         |                                  |   | : |   |                        | the second ;  |
| 4. Period        |                                  |   | . |   |                        | the third :   |
| 5. Interrogation |                                  |   | ? |   |                        | the greatest. |
| 6. Admiration    |                                  |   | ! |   |                        | a Question ?  |
|                  |                                  |   | ! |   | an Exclamation !       |               |

A *Comma*, or this Mark (,) is to be written after Words or Sentences, that require the least Pause or Stop for Distinction : and therefore is to be used in the following Cases.

1. After every distinct Figure of Numbers ; as, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 20, 30, 40, &c. 2. After every distinct Word of Number ; as, One, Two, Three, Four, Five, Twenty, Thirty, &c. or when the Words are added to them ; as, one Bone, two Stones, three Men, four Dogs, &c. 3. After the bare Names of Things, or Persons, that are distinct'y told ; as, John, Thomas, William, Sheep, Oxen, Goats, Herbs, Stones, Metals, &c. After every the least distinct Sentence, that is part of a more perfect one ; as, I am persuaded, that neither Death, nor Life, nor Angels, nor Principalities, nor Powers, nor Things present, nor Things to come, nor Height, nor Depth, nor any other Creature, shall be able to separate us, from the Love of God, which is in Christ Jesus our Lord.

A *Semicolon* is somewhat a longer Pause than a *Comma* ; and to be made, when there remains as much of the Sentence as went before. Ex. I laid me down and slept ; I awaked, for the Lord sustained me.

A *Colon* is made when there is seemingly full Sense express'd, but the Sentence not wholly ended. As for Example, His coming is uncertain, and I do not question it much : however, I prepare my self to receive him.

A *Period* is a Full-Stop that compleats a Sentence ; as, God saw every thing that he had made, and behold it was very good : And the Evening and the Morning were the sixth Day.

The following Sentence, regularly takes in all the abovesaid Points or Stops ; as, I will go, and buy Paper ; that I may write my Task : Otherwise I shall be whipt.

In the Reading of which, you must stop at the *Comma* whilst you tell one; keeping up your Voice, as going on. At the *Semicolon* two; still keeping up your Voice. At the *Colon* three, dropping your Voice a little. At the *Period* four, letting fall your Voice quite; as having fully concluded the Sentence. But Note, that if you had made a full End, and read no farther than the Word *Task*, having no more to say, there the *Period* or *Full-Stop* must have been: For that single Point, must be always observ'd in Reading or Writing, at the End of every complete Sentence. It is also written after a part of a Word, when you use no more of it; or a single Figure, as *Chap. v. ver. 7. &c.*

An *Interrogation*, finds its Place where a Question is ask'd; as, *Where have you been? Do you keep School?*

Note, If the *Interrogation* be pure, it raises the Tone of the Voice in the last Word. But if it begins with a Word Interrogative; as, *Who, what, how, where, when, why, &c.* it falls as a *Period* and raises the Tone of the Voice in the Interrogative. As for Instance in both Cases, *Shou'd I be angry with a Man, that stumbles upon me blindfold? With an Interrogative, Why shou'd I be angry with a Man, that stumbles upon me blindfold? Again, To die, to sleep! No more? Where is that Philosopher so bold as to affirm it?*

An *Admiration*, or *Exclamation*, is to be used when we Admire, Lament, or Commiserate, upon Wonder, Rapture, Surprise, or Startle; as, *Hark! Strange! Wonderful! Prodigious! O Times! O Manners! Alas! O wretched Man that I am! O God! How great are thy Works! In Wisdom hast thou made them all!*

Parenthesis

Apostrophe

Hyphen

Caret

Accent

{ ( )

{ ' }

{ - }

{ ^ }

{ ' }

Breve

Asterisk

Obelisk

Index

Quotation

{ v }

{ \* }

{ † }

{  }

{  }

A *Parenthesis* includes a Sentence by it self; which being omitted, the Sense of the *Period*, however, remains intire; as, *I have tried (but in vain) to prevail upon him.* Where the Words, that are included in the *Parenthesis*, are to be read with a lower Voice, and end as a *Comma*.

An *Apostrophe* is to be put over a Place, where a Letter is left out; not by mistake, but where it is lawful to leave

leave it out ; as, *cou'd* for *could*, *'em* for *them*, and the like. Or as in Poetry, to say or write, *ev'ry* for *every*, *e'er* for *ever*, *ne'er* for *never*, *Heav'n* for *Heaven*, &c. And by this means, two Words are also made into one ; as, *'tis* for *it is*, *don't* for *do not*, *'twas* for *it was*, &c. In all which Cases, the *Apostrophe* takes the Room of the *Vowel*, or *Letter* omitted, and placed as you see. Note, The Preter-Tenses of *Verbs* except those that end in *t* and *d*, (which won't admit of it) are usually thus contracted ; as, *lov'd* for *loved*, *observ'd* for *observed*, &c. It is also a Mark of Distinction for our *English* Genitive Cases ; as, *Man's* *Life* for *the Life of Man*, &c.

A *Hyphen* is a Note of Connection or Division, and is used at the end of a Line, when part of the Word is written at the beginning of the other Line. Or in compound Words, as *Belt-maker*, *Water-mill*.

A *Caret* is set under the Line where Words are left out, which are commonly writ above the Line ; as, *He went Church*

*to in his Coach*. Where *Church* being left out, the *Caret* shews it must be read between *to* and *in*.

*Accent*, ( ' ) being placed over any *Vowel* in a Word, notes that the Tone or Stress of the Voice, in pronouncing, is upon that *Syllable*.

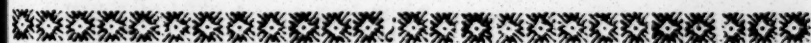
*Breve* is a crooked Mark over a *Vowel*, and denotes that the *Syllable* is sounded quick or short.

*Asterism* guides to some Remark in the Margin, or at the foot of the Page.

*Obelisk* is also used to refer the Reader to the Margin.

*Index*, the Fore-finger pointing, signifies that Passage to be very remarkable, against which it is placed.

*Quotation*, or a double *Comma* turn'd, is put at the beginning of such Lines, as are taken out of other Authors.



# ABBREVIATIONS.

N. *Note*.

N. B. *Mark well*,

v. *vid. see*.

viz. *that is to say* :

i. e. *id est, that is*.

&c. *et, and*.

&c. *and so forth*.

dit. *ditto, the same*.

e. q. *for Example*.

fol. *folio, Books of half a Sheet*.

q. *4to. quarto, a quarter of a Sheet*.



8vo. octavo, eight Leaves to a A. D. Anno Domini, in the  
Sheet. Year of Lord.

12mo. duodecimo, twelve Col. Colonel.

Leaves to a Sheet. Esq; Esquire.

MS. Manuscript. K<sup>t</sup>. Knight.

P. S. Postscript. Mr. Master.

Cl. Clergyman. Mrs. Mistress.

Bp. Bishop. St. Saint.

ABp. Archbishop. S<sup>r</sup>. Sir.

D. D. Doctor of Divinity. Sen. Senior, elder.

L. L. D. } Doctor of Laws. Jun. junior, younger.

J. D. } X<sup>n</sup>. Christian.

M. D. Doctor of Physick. X<sup>t</sup>. Christ.

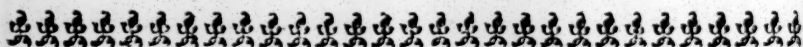
A. B. Batchelor of Arts. ye. the.

A. M. Master of Arts. y<sup>r</sup>. thee.

F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal y<sup>r</sup>. your.

Society. y<sup>n</sup>. then.

Acct. Account. y<sup>s</sup>. this.



### The Use of Capital or Great Letters.

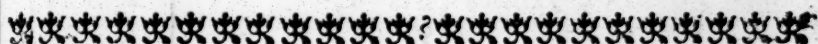
**O**bserve never to use any great Letter in the middle or end of any Word, unless the whole Word consists of no other, as,

**J E H O V A H, L O R D, G O D, &c.** but always at the beginning of Words, as the following Cases require it, *viz.*

1. At the beginning of any Writing. 2. After every Period or Full-Point, and at the beginning of every Section, Paragraph, and Verse. 3. Of all Proper Names, and likewise the Names of Offices, Dignities, Terms of Art, and the like. 4. Of any Noun that has any Emphasis with it, or that is Predominant. 5. When the Words of another are quoted, they always begin with a great Letter. And take Notice, that the Personal Pronoun I, and the Interjection O, are always so writ. The Capital Letters are indeed so much in Fashion, that this is reckon'd a good Rule to go by, *viz.* Whensoever you are in doubt, whether you had best write a little Letter or a great One, be sure you write a great One: For this is the safer Hand to err on.

The NUMERATION TABLE.

|              |                    |                 |
|--------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1            | Unites             | 1               |
| 10           | Tens               | 21              |
| 100          | Hundreds           | 321             |
| 1000         | Thousands          | 4,321           |
| 10000        | Tens of Thousands  | 54,321          |
| 100000       | Hundreds of Thou.  | 654,321         |
| 1000000      | Millions           | 7,654,321       |
| 10000000     | Tens of Millions   | 87,654,321      |
| 100000000    | Hundred of Mill.   | 987,654,321     |
| 1000000000   | Thous. of Millions | 8,987,654,321   |
| 10000000000  | X Thous. of Mill.  | 78,987,654,321  |
| 100000000000 | C Thous. of Mill.  | 678,987,654,321 |



The Letters that express Numbers are Seven, viz.

I V X L C D M.

Thus valued,

|   |            |      |              |
|---|------------|------|--------------|
| I | stands for | 1    | One          |
| V |            | 5    | Five         |
| X |            | 10   | Ten          |
| L |            | 50   | Fifty        |
| C |            | 100  | Hundred      |
| D |            | 500  | Five hundred |
| M |            | 1000 | Thousand.    |

Note, That the Letter which expresses the least Number being set before, takes away so much as it self from the greater: but being set after, adds so much to it, as IV makes Four, but VI makes Six, IX makes Nine, XI Eleven, XL Forty, but LX Sixty, XC Ninety, CX Hundred and Ten, &c.

M DCC XIX, or 1719.



*The MULTIPLICATION TABLE.*

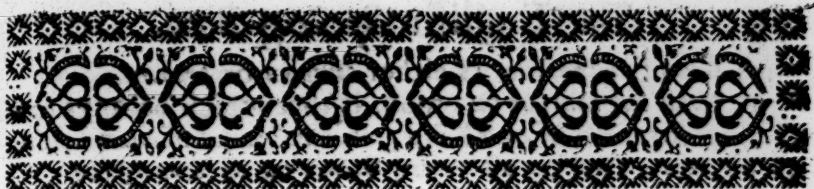
|         |                                                                                      |    |                                                                                           |          |                                                                       |    |                                                                            |          |                                                                                                        |    |                                                                                                                    |
|---------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2 times | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 6 \\ 7 \\ 8 \\ 9 \end{array} \right\}$ | is | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 4 \\ 6 \\ 8 \\ 10 \\ 12 \\ 14 \\ 16 \\ 18 \end{array} \right\}$ | 5 times  | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 5 \\ 6 \\ 7 \\ 8 \\ 9 \end{array} \right\}$ | is | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 25 \\ 30 \\ 35 \\ 40 \\ 45 \end{array} \right\}$ | 11 times | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 6 \\ 7 \\ 8 \\ 9 \\ 10 \\ 11 \\ 12 \end{array} \right\}$ | is | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 22 \\ 33 \\ 44 \\ 55 \\ 66 \\ 77 \\ 88 \\ 99 \\ 110 \\ 121 \\ 132 \end{array} \right\}$  |
| 3 times | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 6 \\ 7 \\ 8 \\ 9 \end{array} \right\}$      | is | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 9 \\ 12 \\ 15 \\ 18 \\ 21 \\ 24 \\ 27 \end{array} \right\}$     | 6 times  | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 6 \\ 7 \\ 8 \\ 9 \end{array} \right\}$      | is | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 36 \\ 42 \\ 48 \\ 54 \end{array} \right\}$       | 12 times | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 6 \\ 7 \\ 8 \\ 9 \\ 10 \\ 11 \\ 12 \end{array} \right\}$ | is | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 24 \\ 36 \\ 48 \\ 60 \\ 72 \\ 84 \\ 96 \\ 108 \\ 120 \\ 132 \\ 144 \end{array} \right\}$ |
| 4 times | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 4 \\ 5 \\ 6 \\ 7 \\ 8 \\ 9 \end{array} \right\}$           | is | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 16 \\ 20 \\ 24 \\ 28 \\ 32 \\ 36 \end{array} \right\}$          | 7 times  | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 7 \\ 8 \\ 9 \end{array} \right\}$           | is | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 49 \\ 56 \\ 63 \end{array} \right\}$             | 8 times  | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 8 \\ 9 \end{array} \right\}$                                                 | is | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 64 \\ 72 \end{array} \right\}$                                                           |
|         |                                                                                      |    |                                                                                           | 9 times  | 9                                                                     | is | 81                                                                         |          |                                                                                                        |    |                                                                                                                    |
|         |                                                                                      |    |                                                                                           | 10 times | 10                                                                    | is | 100                                                                        |          |                                                                                                        |    |                                                                                                                    |

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*The End of the First PART.*

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T H E  
*English* SPELLING-BOOK.

---

The SECOND PART.

---

*Of the Parts of Speech.*

**T**HERE are Eight kinds of Words, or Parts of Speech, viz.

Noun,  
Pronoun,  
Verb,  
Participle,

} } Adverb,  
} } Conjunction,  
} } Preposition,  
} } Interjection.

*Of which the Chief are Nouns and Verbs.*

A *Noun* is the Name of a Person, or Thing, that may be seen, felt, heard, or understood ; as, *Boy, Hand, Face, Goodness.*

Of *Nouns* there are two sorts. *Substantives* and *Adjectives.*

A *Noun Substantive*, is the Name of the Substance, or Thing it self, without mentioning what kind of Thing it is ; as, *Boy, Man, Virtue, &c.* and may have the Signs *a, an, or the*, before it ; but will not admit of Thing after it ; as, *a Man, an Apple, the House.*

A *Noun Adjective*, shews what kind of Thing it is ; as, *good, bad, great, little, &c.* and always answers to the Question, What kind of Thing is *he ? she ? or it ?* As, *strong, tall, heavy*, by which you may always know it. Nor can it have the Signs *a, an, or the*, before it, without Thing after it ; as, suppose I should say, *There goes a mad-* it would be ask'd, *A mad what ? A mad Dog, the mad Bull, &c.*



A *Noun Substantive*, is either *common* or *proper*.

A *Noun Substantive* common, is that which belongs to all Things, or to all of one Kind; as, the Name of *Man* belongs to all *Men*; *Trees* to all *Trees*; *Stones* to all *Stones*, &c.

A *Noun Substantive* proper, is that which particularly belongs to one single Person or Thing; as the Name of *John* belongs to a particular Man, and not to all Men, *Norwich* to one City, not to all Cities; as the Word *City* does, which is a common Name to all Cities.

To a *Noun* there belongs two Things, *Number* and *Comparison*.

There be two *Numbers*, the *Singular* and the *Plural*: The *Singular Number* speaketh but of one; as, *a Man*, *a Book*, *a Stone*. The *Plural Number* speaketh of more than one; as, *Men*, *Books*, *Stones*.

*Nouns Substantive* of the *Singular Number*, are turned into the *Plural*, by adding to them *s* or *es*, as *Web*, *Webs*, *Robe*, *Robes*, *Church*, *Churches*, *Hedge*, *Hedges*, &c. Some *Nouns* of the *Singular Number* ending in *f*, being *Plural*, do change *f* into *v*, as *Thief*, *Thieves*, *Calf*, *Calves*. And some are made *Plurals*, by adding *en* or *ren*; as, *Ox*, *Oxen*, *Child*, *Children*; to which may be added, *Mouse*, *Mice*, *Louse*, *Lice*, *Die*, *Dice*, *Sow*, *Swine*, *Cow*, *Kine*, *Peny*, *Pence*, *Goose*, *Geese*, *Tooth*, *Teeth*, *Foot*, *Feet*; but *Sheep* and *Deer* are both *Singular* and *Plural*, as one *Sheep*, ten *Sheep*, one *Deer*, ten *Deer*.

Other variation of *Nouns* we have none in the *English* Tongue; all other Distinctions are made by these *Articles* and *Prepositions*; *a*, *of*, *to*, *the*, *o*, *in*, or *from*, &c.

Only the *English Nouns* may be said to have a *Genitive Case*; as when we say *God's Glory*, for *the Glory of God*. In which Case, the *Substantive* transposed from its natural Construction, assumes an *s* with an *Apostrophe*.

When *a* comes before a Word beginning with a Vowel, it assumes an *n*, as, *an Apple*, *an Eye*, *an Image*, *an Ox*, *an Usher*. And a short Word, whether it be a *Pronoun*, *Adverb*, *Conjunction*, *Preposition*, or *Interjection*, is commonly call'd a *Particle*.

*Nouns* that signify the Male-kind, we call *hees*; such as signify the Female, we call *sheer*; and such as signify neither, we say *it*; as, *Esau* could not obtain his Father's *Blessing*, tho' he sought it with Tears: *Jezabel* was a wicked Woman, for she slew the Lord's Prophets.

To the Male-kind is given the *Masculine Gender*; to the Female the *Feminine*; and to Things without Life, generally the *Neuter Gender*.

Compa-

Comparison belongs to *Nouns Adjectives*, whose Signification may be increased or diminished.

There be three *Degrees* of Comparison, the *Positive*, the *Comparative*, and the *Superlative*.

The *Positive Degree* setteth down the Quality of a Thing absolutely without excess; as, *hard, soft, swift*.

The *Comparative Degree* raiseth the Signification of the *Positive*, in comparison of some other; as, *harder, softer, swifter*.

The *Superlative* exceedeth his *Positive* in the highest Degree; as, *hardest, softest, swiftest*.

*Adjectives* are compared in the *English Tongue*, either by the Signs *more* or *most*, or by the Terminations *er* and *est*; as, *hard, harder, or more hard, hardest, or most hard*. Some *Adjectives* are compared irregularly; as, *good, better, best; bad, worse, worst; little, less, least*.

A *Pronoun* is a Part of Speech much like unto a *Noun*, implying a Person, and not admitting the Sign *a* or *the* before it.

A *Pronoun* hath three Persons, the first speaketh of himself, as, *I, We*; the second is spoken to, as, *Thou, Ye*; the third is spoken of, as, *He, They*; and therefore all *Nouns, Pronouns, and Participles*, be of the third Person.

The *Pronouns* Personal, *I, Thou* and *He*, with the *Pronouns* Possessive and Demonstrative, are thus varied:

|       | 1 <sup>st</sup> .           | 2 <sup>d</sup> . | 3 <sup>d</sup> . |      | 1 <sup>st</sup> .        | 2 <sup>d</sup> . | 3 <sup>d</sup> . |
|-------|-----------------------------|------------------|------------------|------|--------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Sing. | { I, Thou, He, She. }       |                  |                  | Plu. | { We, Ye, They. }        |                  |                  |
|       | { Me, Thee, Him, Her. }     |                  |                  |      | { Us, You, Them. }       |                  |                  |
|       | { Mine, Thine, His, Hers. } |                  |                  |      | { Ours, Yours, Theirs. } |                  |                  |

|       |   |       |   |      |   |                 |   |
|-------|---|-------|---|------|---|-----------------|---|
| Sing. | { | This. | } | Plu. | { | These.          | } |
|       |   | That. |   |      |   | Those.          |   |
|       |   | It.   |   |      |   | They, and Them. |   |

A *Verb* is a Part of Speech that signifies what is done to, or by any Person or Thing; as, *John loves, or is loved*; therefore *loves* and *loved*, are *Verbs*: It is call'd a *Verb Active*, when a Person or Thing does somewhat; as *I love, he reads, &c.* And 'tis call'd a *Verb Passive*, when somewhat is done to a Person, or Thing, by another; as, *I am loved, he is beaten, &c.*

A *Verb Neuter* betokeneth being, as, *I am*; also when a *Verb* does admit a *Substantive* after it, 'tis call'd a *Verb Active*;

*Active*; if not, 'tis generally call'd a *Verb Neuter*. A *Verb* is commonly known from other Parts of Speech in *English*, by the Particle *to*, which goes before it in the *Infinitive Mood*; as, *to love, to teach, to read, &c.*

A *Participle* is a Part of Speech derived of a *Verb*, from which it hath its Signification; as, of *love, loving and loved*, and takes part of a *Noun Adjective*, and therefore it has the Name of *Participle*.

An *Adverb* is a Word joyned mostly with *Verbs*, to declare their Signification.

Some of Time; as, *when, then, now, to day.*

Some of Number; as, *how oft, once, twice, thrice.*

Some of Order; as, *first, next, afterward.*

Some of Place; as, *where, here, there.*

Some of Affirming; as, *yea, perhaps, truly.*

Some of Denying; as, *no, not.*

Some of Shewing; as, *lo, behold.*

Some of Comparison; as, *so, as, more, than, less, &c.*

A *Conjunction* is a Part of Speech, which joyneth Words and Sentences together; of which these are some, *and also, likewise, nor, neither, or, either, but, for, &c.*

A *Preposition* is a Word commonly set before other Parts of Speech, either in Apposition; as, *before the Master*, or else in Composition; as, *over-wise.*

An *Interjection* is a Part of Speech, expressing some sudden Passion of the Mind; as, *oh! alas! O strange! hark! ho! &c.*

Here it may not be amiss (as being reckon'd a Part of *Grammar*) to say something of the *Art of Pronunciation*, or the true Utterance of Words, according to their *Quantity* and *Accent*; which a very ingenious Author thus distinguishes:

*Quantity* is the Length or Shortness of Syllables, and the Proportion, generally speaking, betwixt a long and a short Syllable, is two to one.

In *English* there are not only these long and short Syllables, but those which are either long or short, as the Measure requires; for in Names or Nouns, the first Syllable is long, when Verbs the last; as,

Nouns.

*Absent*

*Abstract*

*Accent*

}

to

}

Verbs.

*Absent*

*Abstract*

*Accent*

Nouns.

| Nouns.   |    | Verbs.   |
|----------|----|----------|
| Cement   |    | Cement   |
| Collect  |    | Collect  |
| Compound |    | Compound |
| Conduct  |    | Conduct  |
| Consort  |    | Consort  |
| Convert  |    | Convert  |
| Contest  |    | Contest  |
| Converse |    | Converse |
| Contract |    | Contract |
| Ferment  |    | Ferment  |
| Frequent | to | Frequent |
| Incense  |    | Incense  |
| Object   |    | Object   |
| Present  |    | Present  |
| Project  |    | Project  |
| Rebel    |    | Rebel    |
| Record   |    | Record   |
| Refuse   |    | Refuse   |
| Subject  |    | Subject  |
| Torment  |    | Torment  |
| Unite.   |    | Unite.   |

*Accent* is the raising and falling of the Voice, above or under its usual Tone, but an Art of which we have little Use, and know less in the *English* Tongue; nor likely to improve our Knowledge in this Particular, unless the Art of *Delivery* or *Utterance*, were a little more study'd.

Another learn'd and ingenious Gentleman gives us this familiar and easie Distinction, betwixt *Quantity* and *Accent*: It may be observ'd, says he, that the Variations of the Voice, by *high* and *low*, *long* and *short*, *loud* or *soft*, (however they happen to be confounded by some) are all of as different Nature and Effects, as the Beats of a Drum are from the Sounds of a Trumpet; or the Reading in one unvaried Tone is from Singing. All the possible Diversities of Poetic Feet, together with the Changes of *loud* and *soft*, the Drum expresses to a Wonder: But yet, while there is *Monotonia*, or only one Tone, in the Sound, there can be no Place for *Accents*. This plain Instrument, does indeed, in one single Tone, shew what a Power there is in Musical Numbers, and of the various Movement of Poetic Feet, and how the Ear is affected with that sudden Intermixture of *loud* and *soft* Notes. But let the Trumpet tell,



tell, how far short all these are of well turn'd and rightly plac'd *Accents*: In these consist the *Life of Language*, these being the *Enchantments*, which being justly apply'd to well-chosen Words, lead all the *Passions* captive, and surprise the Soul it self in its inmost *Recesses*.

It is none of the least *Difficulties*, in the *English* Tongue, to give Rules for *Quantity*, since Custom over-rules Syllables, and gives Law to Language; and when even the *Learn'd* themselves, do often differ. However, I shall insert some few, of those delivered, by the aforesaid Author:

1. When an Ending is joyn'd to a Word of one Syllable, the first Syllable is long; as, *peace-able*, *sin-ful*, *self-ish*, *good-ness*, *toil-som*, *faith-less*, *hear-ty*, *god-ly*, &c.

2. In Words of two Syllables, which end in *er*, *or*, or rather *our* and *ure*, the first is long; as, *enter*, *honor*, or *honour*, *venture*, &c. but we must except *defer*, *refer*, *prefer*. When the obscure *le* or *en* does end a Word, the first Syllable is long; as, *trouble*, *double*, *Fiddle*, *Garden*, &c.

3. If an Ending be added to a Word of two Syllables, that Syllable which was originally long, continues so; as, *profit*, *profitable*, except *protèst*, *Pròtestant*.

4. In Words of many Syllables (as we call all that consist of more than two) the third Vowel from the last is long; as, *Salvation*, *Damnation*, &c. except when the last Syllable but one is long by *Position*, that is, by the coming together of many Consonants, and bearing the Vowel hard upon them; as, *abundance*, *accomplish*, *illustrate*, &c. To which we may add, *Affidavit*, *Armado*, *Balconey*, *Bravado*, *Cathédral*, *Dandalion*, *Obdurate*, *Opponent*, &c.

5. Some are of a doubtful *Quantity*, according to the Will or Occasion of the Writer or Speaker; as, *acceptable*, *Academy*, *contribute*, *corruptible*, *Confesser*, *Successor*, &c.

But of these sufficient, since the Children of an *English* School, are rarely capable of such *Distinctions*; but must be left to their Teacher's Care, and their own riper *Observations*.



A CATALOGUE of WORDS that have almost the same Sound, but in their Sense and Spelling very different.

A

|                                                     |                                                 |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| <b>A</b> <i>Bel</i> , a Man's Name.                 | <i>All</i> , every one.                         |
| <i>able</i> , capable or sufficient.                | <i>Awl</i> , a Shoemaker's Tool.                |
| <i>Achor</i> , the Name of a Valley.                | <i>Aliment</i> , Nourishment.                   |
| <i>Acre</i> , a certain Measure of Land.            | <i>Element</i> , a simple Body, as Air.         |
| <i>Accidence</i> , Introduction to Grammar.         | <i>Aunt</i> , the Father's or Mother's Sister.  |
| <i>Accidents</i> , Chances.                         | <i>Ant</i> , or Pismire.                        |
| <i>Accompt</i> , Reckoning.                         | <i>Arrant</i> , Notorious.                      |
| <i>Account</i> , Esteem.                            | <i>Errant</i> , Wandering.                      |
| <i>Access</i> , Freedom to come to.                 | <i>Errand</i> , or Message.                     |
| <i>Excess</i> , Superfluity.                        | <i>Assay</i> , Proof or Trial of Metals.        |
| <i>Accept</i> , to Receive.                         | <i>Essay</i> , Trial, or Attempt.               |
| <i>Except</i> , Object against.                     | <i>Asp</i> , a venomous Serpent.                |
| <i>Affect</i> , to Study, Love, or Desire.          | <i>Hasp</i> for a Door.                         |
| <i>Effect</i> , to bring to pass.                   | <i>Ask</i> , or enquire.                        |
| <i>Altar</i> , for Sacrifice.                       | <i>Ax</i> , a Carpenter's Tool.                 |
| <i>Alter</i> , or Change.                           | <i>Acts</i> , Deeds.                            |
| <i>Allay</i> , to Assuage, or Mixture.              | <i>Assent</i> , or agree.                       |
| <i>Allie</i> , Kin, or Confederate.                 | <i>Ascent</i> , of a Hill.                      |
| <i>Alley</i> , a narrow Lane.                       | <i>Austere</i> , Severe.                        |
| <i>Allow'd</i> , given or approv'd.                 | <i>Oyster</i> , a Shell-fish.                   |
| <i>A loud Voice</i>                                 | <i>Advise</i> , to give Council.                |
| <i>A lewd Person</i>                                | <i>Advice</i> , the Council given.              |
| <i>Allude</i> , to speak in reference to something. | <i>Assistants</i> , Helpers.                    |
| <i>Air</i> , one of the four Elements.              | <i>Assistance</i> , Help.                       |
| <i>Heir</i> to an Estate                            | <i>Axiom</i> , a Proposition, self-evident.     |
| <i>Are</i> , the Plural of the Verb to be.          | <i>Actium</i> , the Name of a Town.             |
| <i>Ere</i> , before.                                | <i>Augur</i> , or <i>Augre</i> , a Whimble.     |
| <i>Err</i> , Mistake.                               | <i>Augur</i> , a Southsayer.                    |
| <i>Ear</i> , the Organ of hearing.                  | <i>Avery</i> , a Place for a Horse's Provender. |
| <i>Ail</i> , Trouble.                               | <i>Aviary</i> , a great Bird-Cage.              |
| <i>Ale</i> , a Drink.                               | <i>Amulet</i> , a Preservative.                 |
|                                                     | <i>Aumelet</i> , a Pancake made of Eggs.        |
|                                                     | <i>Hamlet</i> , or Borough.                     |
|                                                     | <i>Ay</i> , Yes.                                |

I, the

*I*, the personal Pronoun.

*Eye*, to see with.

*Acids*, Liquors that are sour or sharp.

*Assets*, Goods left to the Executor to discharge Debts.

*Allegation*, proving.

*Alligation*, a binding to.

*Apologue*, or Fable.

*Epilogue*, or Conclusion.

*Allective*, alluring.

*Elective*, belonging to a Choice

*Addition*, adding one thing to another.

*Edition*, setting forth, Impression.

*An*, a Participle signifying one, and coming before a Noun that begins with a Vowel; as, an Idol, an Ox, &c.

*And*, Conjunction Copulative.

*Alchymy*, Spoon.

*Alkmer*, Holland.

*Auricular Confession*, given in the Ear.

*Oracular*, belonging to an Oracle.

*Allusion*, a speaking in reference to something.

*Illusion*, Deceit.

*Attendance*, waiting.

*Attendants*, Servants.

*Ability*, Power.

*Hability*, Aptness, Capacity.

*Anomalous*, out of Rule.

*Anonymous*, nameless.

*Affart*, to lop Trees.

*Affert*, to maintain.

*Apposite*, fit.

*Opposite*, contrary, over against.

*Aucupation*, Fowling.

*Occupation*, a Trade, Employment.

**B.**

*Ball*, to play with.

*Bawl*, to cry.

*Bald*, that has no Hair.

*Baal*, an Idol.

*Bail*, or Surety.

*Bale*, a pack of Goods.

*Bare*, naked, uncover'd.

*Bear*, a Beast, or to carry.

*Beer*, Drink.

*Bier*, a wooden Frame to carry a dead Corps.

*Barbara*, a Woman's Name.

*Barbary*, a Country in Africa.

*Barberry*-Tree.

*Berry*, as a Goose-berry, &c.

*Bury* the Dead.

*Bacon*, Swines-Flesh.

*Beacon*, a Light on a Hill for warning.

*Becken*, or call.

*Bann*, to curse.

*Bane*, or Poison.

*Banes*, publication of Maturity.

*Bean*, a sort of Pulse.

*Been*, to be.

*Binn*, for Meal.

*Beech*-Tree.

*Beach*, or Shore.

*Bate*, Strife, or abate.

*Bait*, on the Road, or to catch Fish with.

*Beat*, to strike.

*Beet*, an Herb.

*Base*, vile.

*Bass*, or Base in Musick.

*Bays* of the Bay-Tree.

*Baiz*, a sort of Stuff.

*Bachelor*, single Man.

*Batchelour*, Graduate in the University.

*Buoy*, to bear up.

*Boy*, a Male Child.

- Bay and fell.  
 By, the Preposition.  
 Bore, an Hole.  
 Boar, a Swine.  
 Boor, a Clown.  
 Bole of a Pipe.  
 Bowl, to play with.  
 Bow, to bend.  
 Bough, { of a Tree.  
 Boughs, {  
 Bowze, to drink stoutly.  
 Booty, Plunder.  
 Beauty, Fairness.  
 Bridle, for a Horse.  
 Bridal, or Wedding.  
 Bridewell, a House of Corre-  
 ction.  
 Browse, to nibble Sprigs of  
 Grass.  
 Brows, as Eye-brows.  
 Blue, a Colour.  
 Blew, or did blow.  
 Breeches to wear.  
 Breaches, breakings down.  
 Baron, or Noble-Man.  
 Barren, unfruitful  
 Bread to Eat.  
 Bred, the preter of to  
 Breed, or bring up.  
 Braid, small Lace, or Edging.  
 Bile, or Sore.  
 Boil, as the Pot boils.  
 Brail, Report.  
 Brute, Beast.  
 Billet, for Fuel, or a Soldier's  
 Ticker.  
 Billet, a Wedge, or Ingot of  
 Gold.  
 Ballad, a common Song.  
 Ballet, a Ball to Vote with.  
 Breast, of the Body.  
 Brest, a Town so call'd.  
 Bruise, or crush.  
 Brews good Beer, to brew.  
 Brewis, Bread boil'd in a Pot.  
 But, the Conjunction.  
 Butt, of Wine, or Mark to  
 Shoot at.  
 Bomb, a Fire-ball, us'd in War.  
 Boom, a Ship is said to Boom,  
 when her Sails are all out.  
 Bourd, or Jest.  
 Board, Timber.  
 Bor'd, d'd bore.  
 Be, the Verb to be.  
 Bee, that makes Honey.  
 Berth, convenient Sea-room.  
 Birth of a Child.  
 Beau, fine, handsome, fair, a  
 well-dress'd Person.  
 Bow and Arrows.  
 Bust, a Figure or Statue drawn  
 but half-way.  
 Bus's'd, or kiss'd.  
 Burrows for Conies.  
 Borough, a Corporation.  
 Borrow Money.  
 Boarders, they that board.  
 Borders, of a Country.  
 Barister, at Law.  
 Barrator, a Disturber.  
 C.  
 Call, my Man.  
 Cawl, or Kell, which covers  
 the Bowels, also a Net, as  
 the Cawl of a Wig.  
 Cain, a Man's Name.  
 Came, to walk with.  
 Cannon, a great Gun.  
 Canon, a Rule, or Law.  
 Cauldron, or large Kettle.  
 Chaldron, 36 Bushels of Coals.  
 Catch, to lay hold on.  
 Ketch, a small Ship.  
 Current, that goes, as Streams,  
 or Money.  
 Courant, a Dance so call'd.



- Corants,* }  
*Corinths,* } Fruit.  
*Currans,* }  
*Collar,* for a Dog.  
*Choler,* Anger.  
*Colour,* reflection of Light.  
*Colure,* a Circle of the Sphere.  
*Commune,* or talk together.  
*Common,* or ordinary.  
*Chair,* to sit on.  
*Chear,* to make chearful.  
*Clark,* a Man's Name.  
*Clerk* of a Parish.  
*Clyster,* purging.  
*Glisten,* or shine.  
*Coat* to wear.  
*Quote,* to alledge, or bring in.  
*Cot,* or Sheep-cot.  
*Censer,* or Perfuming-pan.  
*Censure,* to check or reprove.  
*Censor,* a Roman Officer.  
*Sincere,* real.  
*Clause,* or Sentence.  
*Claws* of a Lion.  
*Cymbal,* a Musical Instrument.  
*Symbol,* a Sign, or Token.  
*Citron,* Fruit like a Lemon.  
*Cittern,* a Musical Instrument.  
*Centry,* a Centinel, or private Soldier on the Watch.  
*Centory,* the Herb so call'd.  
*Century,* an Hundred Years.  
*Close,* Conclusion, or to shut up.  
*Clothes* to wear.  
*Cousin,* Kinsman.  
*Cozen,* or Cheat.  
*Cease,* to leave off.  
*Seize,* to lay hold on.  
*Cite,* to summons.  
*Sight* of the Eyes.  
*Site,* Situation.  
*Climb,* upon a Tree.  
*Clime,* or Climate.  
*Coin,* Mony.
- Kine,* or Cows.  
*Cygnat,* a young Swan.  
*Signet,* the King's private Seal.  
*Cost,* Charges.  
*Coast,* the Sea-Coast.  
*Coughing,* a Distemper.  
*Coffin* for the Dead.  
*Crowel* for Weavers.  
*Cruel,* hard Hearted.  
*Cieling* of a Room.  
*Sealing* the Letter.  
*Cicket,* a Seal belonging to the Custom-House.  
*Cocquet,* a wanton Woman, a general Lover.  
*Cellar* for Beer.  
*Seller,* he that sells.  
*Council,* Assembly.  
*Counsel,* Advice.  
*Cell* of a Hermit.  
*Sell* a Horse.  
*Cruise,* the Ship is going to Cruise.  
*Cruse* of Oyl.  
*Crick* in the Neck.  
*Creek,* a little Bay.  
*Cart,* or a Carriage.  
*Chart,* Map, or Sea-card.  
*Champion,* plain, open.  
*Champion,* a Defender.  
*Cyprus,* the Name of an Island.  
*Cypress-Tree.*  
*Chronicle,* a sort of History.  
*Chronical* - Distemper, that comes by fits.  
*Cinque,* five, as the Cinque-Ports.  
*To sink* down.  
*Cycle,* or Revolution, as the Cycle of the Sun.  
*Sickle,* or Reaping-Hook.  
*Cleaver,* a Butcher's Knife.  
*Clever,* Neat, Spruce.  
*Cliver,* an Herb so call'd.

|                                          |                                        |
|------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| <i>Courier</i> , or Express.             | <i>Capitol</i> , a Tower in Rome.      |
| <i>Carrier</i> , or Leather-Dresser.     | <i>Comb</i> the Hair.                  |
| <i>Coarse</i> , a dead Corpse.           | <i>Come</i> hither.                    |
| <i>Course</i> , or manner of Life, al-   | <i>Comet</i> , a blazing Star.         |
| so the contrary to fine, &c.             | <i>Commit</i> , to do.                 |
| <i>Center</i> , the middle Point in a    | <i>Coalition</i> , a joyning together. |
| Circle.                                  | <i>Collision</i> , a dashing together. |
| <i>Centaur</i> , a fabulous Monster,     | <i>Candid</i> , sincere.               |
| half Horse, half Man.                    | <i>Candy'd</i> Orange-Peel.            |
| <i>Curtain</i> of a Bed.                 | <i>Convoy</i> , a Guard, or Guide.     |
| <i>Curtin</i> , the Space of the Ter-    | <i>Convey</i> , to carry.              |
| rasse that is between the                | D.                                     |
| Bastions.                                | <i>Dam</i> , stop up.                  |
| <i>Critick</i> , one apt to censure.     | <i>Damn</i> , condemn.                 |
| <i>Cricket</i> , an Insect.              | <i>Dear</i> , costly, or belov'd.      |
| <i>Colleague</i> , a Companion, or Co-   | <i>Deer</i> in the Park.               |
| partner in Office.                       | <i>Do</i> or act.                      |
| <i>Collogue</i> , to Flatter.            | <i>Doe</i> , the Female of a Buck.     |
| <i>Coming</i> , from to come.            | <i>Dough</i> , Paste.                  |
| <i>Cummin</i> -seed.                     | <i>Due</i> , Debt.                     |
| <i>Cynical</i> , crabbed, sour, severe   | <i>Dew</i> , Moisture.                 |
| as a Cynick Philosopher.                 | <i>Door</i> of an House.               |
| <i>Scenical</i> , belonging to a Scene   | <i>Doer</i> of Good.                   |
| of a Play.                               | <i>Done</i> , finished.                |
| <i>Celery</i> , a Plant used for Sallad. | <i>Dun</i> , Colour.                   |
| <i>Celeiry</i> , the Drapery or Leav-    | <i>Dissent</i> , Disagreement.         |
| age, wrought on the Heads                | <i>Descent</i> , going down.           |
| of Pillars.                              | <i>Decent</i> , comely.                |
| <i>Salary</i> , a Place of Benches.      | <i>Deference</i> , Respect, or Com-    |
| <i>Salary</i> , Wages.                   | plaisance.                             |
| <i>Ceruse</i> , white Lead.              | <i>Difference</i> , Disparity.         |
| <i>Scrous</i> , wheyish, waterish.       | <i>Different</i> in Opinion.           |
| <i>Serious</i> , Sober, Grave.           | <i>Devise</i> , to Invent.             |
| <i>Series</i> , an Order, or Succession. | <i>Device</i> , Invention.             |
| <i>Civil</i> , Courteous.                | <i>Dolphin</i> , a Fish.               |
| <i>Sevil</i> , a Town in Spain, from     | <i>Dauphin</i> , Heir to the French    |
| whence <i>Sevil</i> . Oranges.           | Crown.                                 |
| <i>Consort</i> , a Companion, or a       | <i>Disease</i> , Sickness.             |
| Consort of Musick.                       | <i>Disseise</i> , Dispossess.          |
| <i>Concert</i> , to Dispute or Con-      | <i>Decease</i> , Death.                |
| sult together.                           | <i>Dollar</i> , a Dutch Coin.          |
| <i>Croe</i> , a Leaver of Iron.          | <i>Dolour</i> , Grief.                 |
| <i>Crow</i> , a Bird.                    | <i>Diary</i> , or Journal.             |
| <i>Capital</i> , Chief.                  | <i>Dairy</i> , for Cheese and Butter.  |
|                                          | <i>Dissolute</i> ,                     |

- Dissolute*, lewd.  
*Desolate*, laid waste.  
*Dire*, dreadful.  
*Dyer*, of Cloath, Silk, &c.  
*Desart*, or Wilderness.  
*Desert*, Merit, or to Forsake  
*Dessert*, a Banquet of Fruit, or Sweetmeats.  
*Dose* of Physick.  
*Doze*, to sleep.  
*Death*, dying.  
*Dearth*, Famine.  
*Demean*, or behave your self well.  
*Demefne*, or Patrimony.  
*Differ*, disagree.  
*Defer*, delay.  
*Dent*, or Notch.  
*Dint*. Force.  
*Deviser*, or Inventer.  
*Divisor*, the Number whereby the Dividend is divided.  
*Divers*, many, several.  
*Diverse*, different in Circumstance.  
*Ditto*, the same, the said.  
*Ditty*, a Song.  
*Dual*, Number, belonging to two.  
*Duel*, a Combat between two, wherein they  
*Do ill*, when one is kill'd, the other hang'd.  
*Dilatory*, making Delays.  
*Deletory*, deadly, venomous.  
*Discomfited*, overthrown, vanquish'd.  
*Discomfited*, griev'd, cast down.  
 E.  
*Eminent*, high, illustrious, famous.  
*Imminent*, at hand, hanging o're our Heads.
- Endue* with Gifts internal, as Righteousness, &c.  
*Endow* with Gifts external, as a Portion.  
*Enter*, to go into.  
*Interr*, to Bury.  
*Easter*, a Festival.  
*Ester*, a Woman's Name.  
*Exercise*, Employment, Labour.  
*Exorcise*, to Conjure, cast out Devils.  
*Ewe*, a female Sheep.  
*Ewe-Tree*.  
*You*, the Plural of thou.  
*Ethicks*, Morals.  
*Ethnicks*, Heathens.  
*Eight* in Number.  
*Ate*, or did eat.  
*Eaton*, the Name of a Town.  
*Eaten*, devour'd.  
*Earn*, or get Mony.  
*Tearn*, compassionate.  
*Expedient*, fit, convenient, needful; spoken by several for  
*Experience*, Proof or Trial upon Observation.  
*Enough*, used singularly for Quantity, as, I have Wine enough.  
*Enow*, used plurally for Number, a, I have Books enow.  
*Emersion*, a rising, or coming out.  
*Immersion*, a dipping, or plunging in.  
*Elisian-Fields*.  
*Elisum*, that Place.  
*Extant*, in being.  
*Extent*, Distance.  
 F.  
*Fain*. oblig'd, forc'd, or desirous.

|                                                     |                                                                         |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Feign</i> , Dissemble.                           | <i>Feet</i> , the Plural of Foot.                                       |
| <i>Fane</i> , or Vane, a Weathercock.               | <i>Food</i> , Victuals.                                                 |
| <i>Feint</i> , a fencing Term.                      | <i>Feud</i> , deadly hatred.                                            |
| <i>Faint</i> , Weak.                                | <i>Faces</i> of Men.                                                    |
| <i>Fair</i> , Beautiful, or a Mart.                 | <i>Phases</i> , Appearance.                                             |
| <i>Fare</i> , Food, or Waterman's Hire.             | <i>Furlough</i> , a Soldier's Ticket of leave.                          |
| <i>Fear</i> , dread.                                | <i>Furlong</i> , the eighth Part of a Mile.                             |
| <i>Phare</i> , a Light-house near the Sea.          | <i>Fellon</i> , a Whitlow.                                              |
| <i>Falchion</i> , a short Sword.                    | <i>Felon</i> , a Criminal.                                              |
| <i>Faulcon</i> , a Hawk.                            | G.                                                                      |
| <i>Frays</i> , or Quarrels.                         | <i>Gilt</i> with Gold.                                                  |
| <i>Froise</i> , Pancake and Bacon.                  | <i>Guilt</i> , remorse, or sting of Conscience.                         |
| <i>Phrase</i> , a Sentence or Expression.           | <i>Gelt</i> , or gelded, as a                                           |
| <i>Felloes</i> , or <i>Fellies</i> of a Wheel.      | <i>Gelding</i> , a Horse that is cut.                                   |
| <i>Fellows</i> at Foot-ball, Companions.            | <i>Gilding</i> , that which is gilt.                                    |
| <i>Phillip</i> on the Nose.                         | <i>Gantlet</i> , a military Glove.                                      |
| <i>Philip</i> , a Man's Name.                       | <i>Gantlop</i> , a Punishment among the Solders, as to run the Gantlop. |
| <i>File</i> , for Smiths                            | <i>Groan</i> , or lament.                                               |
| <i>Foil</i> , overcome.                             | <i>Grown</i> in Goodness or Stature.                                    |
| <i>Fir-Tree</i> .                                   | <i>Guess</i> , conjecture.                                              |
| <i>Furr</i> , soft Hair.                            | <i>Guests</i> , Strangers, or Lodgers,                                  |
| <i>Furz</i> to burn.                                | <i>Garden</i> , for Flowers.                                            |
| <i>Foul</i> , filthy.                               | <i>Guardian</i> , or Over-seer.                                         |
| <i>Fowl</i> , Birds.                                | <i>Gesture</i> , Behaviour.                                             |
| <i>Forth</i> , he is gone forth.                    | <i>Jester</i> , a merry Fellow.                                         |
| <i>Fourth</i> in Number.                            | <i>Gallies</i> , small Ships with Oars.                                 |
| <i>Francis</i> , a Man's Name.                      | <i>Gallows</i> , or Gibbet.                                             |
| <i>Frances</i> , a Woman's Name.                    | <i>Grate</i> , or Lattice.                                              |
| <i>Flee</i> , or fly away.                          | <i>Great</i> , big, large.                                              |
| <i>Flea</i> , an Insect.                            | <i>Greet</i> , salute.                                                  |
| <i>Flower</i> in the Garden.                        | <i>Grease</i> , Fat.                                                    |
| <i>Flour</i> of Wheat.                              | <i>Greece</i> , a Country.                                              |
| <i>Floor</i> of a Room                              | <i>Gentee</i> , like a Gentleman.                                       |
| <i>Freeze</i> , to congeal, harden to Ice.          | <i>Gentile</i> , or Heathen.                                            |
| <i>Frieze</i> , Cloth.                              | <i>Gentil</i> , a Maggot.                                               |
| <i>Fleam</i> , a Farrier's Instrument.              | <i>Gentle</i> , mild.                                                   |
| <i>Phlegm</i> , or <i>Phlegm</i> , waterish Humour. | <i>Groat</i> , Four Pence.                                              |
| <i>Feat</i> , or Exploit.                           | <i>Grot</i> , or <i>Grotto</i> , a Cave.                                |
|                                                     | <i>Gross</i> , thick.                                                   |



*Groce*, twelve Dozen.

*Gloss*, Lustre.

*Gloze*, or flatter.

*Guile*, Fraud, Deceit.

*Guild-Hall*, or a Fraternity.

*Glutinous*, clammy, viscous.

*Gluttonous*, greedy.

*Gall*, Nut, or to fret, or vex.

*Gaul*, a Frenchman.

*Grieve*, to lament.

*Greave*, a Boot.

*Gov'd*, did gore.

*Gourd*, a Plant.

*Gable* end of an House.

*Gabel*, Excise, Duty, Tax.

### H.

*Hall* of a House.

*Hale*, or drag.

*Hail* from the Clouds.

*Hart*, or Stag.

*Heart* in the Body.

*Hare* that is hunted,

*Hair* of the Head.

*Hear* me speak.

*Here* he comes.

*Hallow*, to make holy.

*Hollow*, empty.

*Halloe*, or  $\int$  to call aloud, or

*Halloo*,  $\int$  to set on.

*Haven*, or Harbour.

*Heaven*, Place of Happiness.

*Heal*, to cure.

*Heel* of a Shoe.

*Heard*, did hear.

*Herd* of Swine.

*Hearing*, one of the Senses.

*Herring*, a Fish.

*Heron*, a Bird.

*Higher*, taller.

*Hire*, Wages.

*Hoar*, Frost.

*Whore*, a Prostitute.

*Hour*, Sixty Minutes.

*Our*, a Pronoun possessive

*Hole*, that's bored.

*Whole*, all intire.

*Holy*, sacred.

*Wholly*, intirely.

*Holly-Tree*.

*Hoop* for a Tub.

*Whoop*, to halloe.

*Hue*, a Colour.

*Hugh*, a Man's Name.

*Hew*, to cut Timber.

*Hue-and-cry*.

*Who* are you?

*Horse*, a Beast.

*Hoarse* Voice.

*Him*, he, that Man.

*Hymn*, holy Song.

*Hind*, Female Stag.

*Hine*, a Country-Clown.

*Hose*, or Stocking.

*Whose* Book is this?

*His* Book.

*Hss* like a Snake.

*Heed*, Care.

*He'd*, for he wou'd.

*Horizon*, a Circle of the Sphere,

that limits our Sight.

*Orison*, or Prayer.

*Harsh*, cruel.

*Hash* of Mutton.

*Hight*, call'd.

*Height* of an House.

*Hie*, make haste.

*High*, lofty.

*Hoy*, a Ship.

*Heigh! ho!* come hither.

*Hay* for Horses.

*Herse*, to carry a dead Corpse.

*Hirse*, Miller, a sort of Grain.

### I.

*Idol*, a Representation of a

false Deity.

*Idle*, slothful.

*Imply*, intimate, signifie.

*Employ*, to set to Work.

|                                   |                                |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| in, within.                       | New, never used.               |
| Inv for Travellers.               | Knew, or did you               |
| Incite, stir up.                  | Know this Man?                 |
| Insight, Knowledge.               | No, not at all.                |
| Ingenious, witty.                 | Nit, from whence a Louse       |
| Ingenious, frank, open, good-     | proceeds.                      |
| natur'd.                          | Knit Stockings.                |
| Jests, merry Sayings.             | Need, Want.                    |
| Gets, noble Acts of Princes.      | Knead Dough for Bread.         |
| Joynter, a Joyner's Plain.        | Not, no.                       |
| Joynture of a Wife.               | Knot that is tied.             |
| Joynder, a Law-Term.              | None, not one.                 |
| Veigh against, to rail.           | Known as he is, better known   |
| Envoy, foreign Minister.          | than trusted.                  |
| Envy, Malice, Hatred.             | L.                             |
| Enjoyce, a Term us'd among        | Lance, or Spear.               |
| Merchants.                        | Lanch a Ship.                  |
| Impotent, weak.                   | Latin Tongue.                  |
| Impudent, bold.                   | Latten, Iron tinn'd over.      |
| Ile, or Island.                   | Latent, hid.                   |
| Ill, for I will; Ile, a Walk      | Lease of a House, or to glean. |
| in a Church.                      | Leash of (or three) Hares.     |
| Oil, to eat.                      | Less, the Comparative.         |
| Just, upright.                    | Least, the Superlative of lit- |
| Justs, or Jousts, Tournaments.    | tle.                           |
| Feat, a brittle black Stone.      | Less, for fear.                |
| Jet, strut, or trip, as to jet it | List, or Catalogue.            |
| along.                            | Lesson, or Task.               |
| Jet, as the Building juts out.    | Lessen, to make less.          |
| Instant, near at hand, or a       | Listen, hearken.               |
| moment of Time.                   | Leopard, a spotted Beast.      |
| Instance, an Example, or Proof.   | Lepor, a leprous Man.          |
| K.                                | Leaper, that Leaps.            |
| Kill, to Murder.                  | Lettice, a Woman's Name.       |
| Kiln, to burn Bricks in.          | Lattice, Bars of Windows.      |
| Chyle, the white Juice of di-     | Led, or did lead.              |
| gested Meat.                      | Lead, a Mineral.               |
| Knave, a dishonest Man.           | Lice, Vermin.                  |
| Nave of a Cart-wheel.             | Lies, Untruths.                |
| Night, the Time when the Sun      | Legend, a Story of a Saint's   |
| is under the Horizon.             | Life.                          |
| Knight, a Title of Honour.        | Legion, a Body of Soldiers.    |
| Neal, or soften.                  | Lain, to ly.                   |
| Kneel down.                       | Lane, or Street.               |

- Liturgie*, Common-Prayer. *Mare*, or Horſe.  
*Lethargy*, the drouſie Evil. *Mail*, Armour.  
*Letter of the Alphabet*, or *Male*, the He of any kind.  
*Epistle*. *Main*, or Chief.  
*Litter of Pigs*, &c. *Mane* of an Horſe.  
*Line*, or ſmall Cord. *Manners*, Faſhion or Way.  
*Loyn of Mutton*, or Veal. *Manour*, or Lordſhip.  
*Licorice*, a ſweet Root. *Manure*, dung the Ground.  
*Lickeriſh Tongue*. *Marſhal*, an Officer ſo call'd.  
*Lo*, behold. *Martial*, Warlike.  
*Low of Stature*. *Mash*, Mixture, or to mingle.  
*Loath*, to nauſeate, or abhor. *Marſh*, or Fen.  
*Loth*, or unwilling. *Marry'd*, wedded.  
*Loofe*, unty, or licentious. *Marred*, ſpoiled.  
*Loſe Money*. *Meat*, Food.  
*Loam*, Morter. *Mete*, Measure.  
*Loom*, a Weaver's Frame. *Meet*, fit.  
*Leak*, to take in Water. *Medes*, a People ſo call'd.  
*Leek*, a Plant. *Meads*, Meadows.  
*Links of a Chain*, or Torch. *Medal*, Coin, or a Seal.  
*Lynx*, a quick-ſighted Beaſt. *Meddle* not with it.  
*Liar*, one given to lye. *Medler*, a Buſy-body.  
*Lyre*, or Harp. *Medlar*, a Fruit.  
*Limn*, to paint in Water-Colours. *Mettle*, Briskneſs.  
*Limb*, or Member of the Body. *Metal*, as Gold.  
*Lief*, go as ſtay. *Meter*, or Metre, Rhime.  
*Leaf of a Tree*. *Meteor*, Vapours drawn up  
into the Air.  
*Leave*, Liſenſe, Permiſſion. *Morris-Dance*.  
*Lint for Wounds*. *Maurice*, a Man's Name.  
*Lent*, to lend. *More*, comparative of much.  
*Ladder*, to climb on. *Moor*, a Black.  
*Lather of Soap*. *Million*, Ten Hundred Thouſand.  
*Liniment*, a thin Ointment. *Melon*, a Fruit.  
*Lineament*, Feature. *Moat*, a Ditch.  
*Leman*, a Concubine. *Mote* in the Sun.  
*Lemon*, a Fruit. *Moort-Hall*.  
*Lade Water*. *Mute*, Speechleſs.  
*Laid down*. *Morning*, the Forenoon.  
*M*. *Mourning*, or ſorrowful.  
*Maid*, or Virgin. *Muſe*, meditare.  
*Made*, to make. *Mews* like a Cat.  
*Mayor*, the Chief Magiſtrate  
of a Town. *Mues*, to keep Hawks.

- Murrian*, a Rot amongst Cat-  
tle.  
*Morion*, a Head-piece.  
*Muscle*, of the Body, or a Shell-  
Fish.  
*Muzzle* of a Gun.  
*Mop*, to wash a Room with.  
*Map* of the World.  
*Meen*, or *Mien*, presence.  
*Mean*, poor, pitiful.  
*Maiz*, *West India* Corn.  
*Maze*, or Labyrinth.  
*Message*, or Errand.  
*Messuage*, or Tenement.  
*Might*, Power Strength.  
*Mite*, an Insect in a Cheese.  
*Mullar*, a Stone to grind Co-  
lours with.  
*Mullet*, a Fish.  
*Melt* Butter.  
*Milt*, the soft Roe in Fishes.
- N.
- Naval*, belonging to the Sea.  
*Navel* of a Man.  
*Naught*, or bad.  
*Nought*, or nothing.  
*Nay*, or no.  
*Neigh* like a Horse.  
*Nether*, lower.  
*Neither* Side has the better.  
*Nephew*, Kinsman.  
*Navy*, Fleet.
- O.
- Oar* of a Boat.  
*Ore*, Metal as it is dug.  
*Of*, belonging to.  
*Off*, separated from.  
*Own*, proper, peculiar, self.  
*One*, the beginning of Num-  
ber.  
*Won*, did win.  
*Order*, Method.  
*Ordure*, Dung.  
*Onion*, a Plant.
- Union*, joining.  
*Ouse*, Tann.  
*Ouze*, or moist Ground.  
P.  
*Pale* Colour, or a Stake.  
*Pail* of Water.  
*Pall*, a Cloth laid over a  
Corpse.  
*Paul*, a Man's Name.  
*Poll* for Aldermen.  
*Pallat*, an oval piece of Wood  
to hold Colours.  
*Palate*, the Roof of the Mouth.  
*Palliate*, to colour, or cloak.  
*Paltry*, sorry, pitiful.  
*Poultry*, Cocks and Hens.  
*Panè* of Glass.  
*Pain*, or Punishment.  
*Pair*, or Couple.  
*Pare*, to cut, or clip.  
*Pear*, a Fruit.  
*Peer*, a Nobleman.  
*Pier*, a Mole or Fence a-  
gainst the Sea.  
*Paschal*, of the Passover.  
*Pasquil*, a scurrilous Libel.  
*Paws* of a Lion.  
*Pause*, or Stop.  
*Parasite*, a Flatterer.  
*Parricide*, that kills his Pa-  
rents.  
*Pasture*, Fodder, or Food.  
*Pastor*, or Shepherd.  
*Pence*, the plural of a Penny.  
*Pens* to write with.  
*Person*, Man, or Woman.  
*Parson* of a Parish.  
*Pierce*, or bore.  
*Parse*, or form a Word.  
*Plaice*, a Fish.  
*Place*, Room, or Space.  
*Plane*, a Joyner's Tool.  
*Plain*, even, or smooth.  
*Plan*, a Scheme, or Draught.



- Plate**, Gold, or Silver Vessels. **Peak**, a Point, or sharp Top of an Hill.  
**Plait** the Hair.  
**Patience**, the Virtue of suffering. **Pickle** for Oysters, &c. **Pickle**, a small Clofe.  
**Patients**, Person under the misfortune of using that Vertue. **Partition**, Division.  
**Peace**, Quietness. **Petition**, an humble Request.  
**Piece**, or part. **Preposition**, a Part of Speech, set before other Parts.  
**Pease**, to eat. **Proposition**, a Sentence, or Matter propos'd.  
**Pestle** of Pork, the end of a Leg. **Pallas**, or **Minerva**, the feign'd Goddess of Wisdom.  
**Pestil** and Mortar. **Pallace**, a Prince's Court, or Hall.  
**Pistol**, a small Gun, or Spanish Coin. **Pilate**, the Judge who sentenced our Saviour.  
**Poor**, Needy. **Pilot**, the Steersman of a Ship.  
**Pour**, to empty out. **Posy**, a Nofegay.  
**Power**, Ability, Force. **Poesy**. Poetry, the Works of a Poet.  
**Pore** of the Body, or on a Book.  
**Practise**, to exercise. **Porcelain**, the Earth of which China Dishes are made.  
**Practice**, the Exercise. **Purslain**, an Herb.  
**Pray**, to beg, or desire. **Plumb**, a leaden Weight.  
**Prey**, Booty. **Plum**, a Fruit.  
**Precedent**, foregoing, an Example.  
**President**, or Chief. **Q.**  
**Presence**, Appearance. **Quarry** of Stones.  
**Presents**, Gifts. **Query**, a Question.  
**Princes**, Sons of Kings. **Querry**, a Prince's Stables.  
**Princess**, a King's Daughter. **Queen**, of a Kingdom.  
**Principal**, or Chief. **Queen**, a knavish Woman.  
**Principle**, or first Cause. **R.**  
**Price**, Value. **Race-Horse**, or of noble Race.  
**Prize**, Booty, or to esteem. **Raze**, or **Rase**, blot out, or demolish.  
**Prophet**, a Fore-teller of Things to come. **Raise**, to lift up.  
**Profit**, Gain. **Rays**, or Beams of Light.  
**Peal**, a Noise of Bells. **Rack**, to torture, &c.  
**Peel** of an Orange. **Wrack** of a Ship.  
**Pint** of Wine. **Rake**, scrape together.  
**Point** of a Sword. **Reek**, Steam, or Hay-Reek.  
**Pick** a Quarrel, &c. **Wreak** your Anger on him.  
**Pique**, a Grudge. **Red**, a Colour.  
**Read**, or did read.

|                                            |                                            |
|--------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| <i>Reed</i> , that grows in the Water.     | <i>Rap</i> , or knock.                     |
| <i>Rare</i> , uncommon.                    | <i>Wrap</i> your self up warm.             |
| <i>Rear</i> , raise up.                    | <i>Rail</i> , or scold.                    |
| <i>Reign</i> of a King.                    | <i>Rayle</i> , a Bird.                     |
| <i>Rein</i> of a Bridle.                   | <i>Rancour</i> , Hatred.                   |
| <i>Rain</i> , wet Weather.                 | <i>Ranker</i> , more rank.                 |
| <i>Reason</i> , Argument, Cause.           | <i>Reddish</i> , inclining to Red.         |
| <i>Raisin</i> , a dry'd Grape.             | <i>Raddish</i> , a Root.                   |
| <i>Railing</i> , to raise.                 | <i>Rumb</i> , a Point in the Compass.      |
| <i>Retch</i> , to stretch.                 | <i>Rum</i> , a Liquor.                     |
| <i>Wretch</i> , a miserable Man.           | <i>Relique</i> , what is left of a Saint's |
| <i>Reach</i> me the Book.                  | Body or Cloaths deceas'd.                  |
| <i>Rice</i> , Grain.                       | <i>Relict</i> , a Widow, or any thing      |
| <i>Rise</i> , Preferment, or rise up.      | that's left.                               |
| <i>Rye</i> , Corn.                         | <i>Recent</i> , fresh, new.                |
| <i>Wry</i> , crooked.                      | <i>Resent</i> the Affront.                 |
| <i>Rime</i> , Mist.                        | S.                                         |
| <i>Rhime</i> , Verse.                      | <i>Sale</i> of Goods.                      |
| <i>Rite</i> , Custom, Ceremony.            | <i>Sail</i> of a Ship.                     |
| <i>Write</i> with a Pen.                   | <i>Saviour</i> , Deliverer.                |
| <i>Right</i> Hand, or straight on.         | <i>Savour</i> , Taste.                     |
| <i>Wright</i> , a Wheel-wright, &c.        | <i>Saver</i> , that saves.                 |
| <i>Royal</i> , Kingly.                     | <i>Scars</i> , Marks of Wounds.            |
| <i>Ryal</i> , a Spanish Coin.              | <i>Scarce</i> , hardly.                    |
| <i>Real</i> , sincere.                     | <i>Sent</i> , did send.                    |
| <i>Reel</i> , or Stagger.                  | <i>Scent</i> , Smell.                      |
| <i>Rode</i> , or did ride.                 | <i>Cent</i> , an Hundred.                  |
| <i>Road</i> , High-way.                    | <i>Science</i> , Knowledge.                |
| <i>Roe</i> , a Deer.                       | <i>Scions</i> , Sprigs, young Shoots.      |
| <i>Row</i> of Trees.                       | <i>Scowl</i> , frown.                      |
| <i>Rome</i> , a City so call'd.            | <i>School</i> for Children.                |
| <i>Room</i> , Space.                       | <i>Say</i> , to speak.                     |
| <i>Rheum</i> , or <i>Rhume</i> , a flucti- | <i>Sea</i> , the Ocean.                    |
| on of Humour.                              | <i>See</i> with your Eyes.                 |
| <i>Roam</i> , wander.                      | <i>Save</i> , to preserve.                 |
| <i>Rote</i> , by Memory.                   | <i>Salve</i> for every Sore.               |
| <i>Wrote</i> , or did write.               | <i>Same</i> , the same thing.              |
| <i>Wrought</i> , or did work.              | <i>Psalm</i> of David.                     |
| <i>Ruff</i> , for the Neck.                | <i>Sculptor</i> , or Graver.               |
| <i>Rough</i> , rugged.                     | <i>Sculpture</i> , the Figure graved.      |
| <i>Roof</i> of an House.                   | <i>Sever</i> , to divide.                  |
| <i>Ring</i> , or did ring the Bells.       | <i>Severe</i> , Cruel.                     |
| <i>Wrung</i> , did wring the Hands.        | <i>Sheep</i> , Cattle.                     |
| <i>Wrong</i> , Injury.                     | <i>Ship</i> to sail in.                    |

|                                                |                                       |
|------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <i>Senior</i> , Elder.                         | <i>Succour</i> , to help, relief.     |
| <i>Seignior</i> , Sir.                         | <i>Surplice</i> , a Linnen Garment.   |
| <i>Sex</i> , as Male, or Female.               | <i>Surplus</i> , over-plus.           |
| <i>Sects</i> , Opinion in Religion.            | <i>Seem</i> , to appear.              |
| <i>Shear</i> , to clip Sheep.                  | <i>Seam</i> in a Coat.                |
| <i>Sheer</i> , as he carried it sheer          | <i>Smack</i> , or taste.              |
| (or quite) away.                               | <i>Smatch</i> , or smattering of      |
| <i>Shire</i> , or County.                      | Learning.                             |
| <i>Share</i> , divide.                         | <i>Stakes</i> , Posts.                |
| <i>Shoot</i> a Gun.                            | <i>Steaks</i> of Beef or Mutton.      |
| <i>Shout</i> , make a Noise.                   | <i>Sense</i> , Feeling, Opinion, Wit. |
| <i>Sleight</i> of Hand.                        | <i>Conse</i> , to perfume.            |
| <i>Slight</i> , Despise.                       | <i>Since</i> , Adverb of Time.        |
| <i>Sleet</i> , Rain and Snow.                  | <i>Sign</i> , or Token.               |
| <i>Slow</i> , dull, heavy.                     | <i>Sine</i> , a Line of Geometry.     |
| <i>Sloe</i> -Worm, or a sort of Plum.          | <i>Suit</i> at Law.                   |
| <i>Slough</i> , a miry Place.                  | <i>Sute</i> , to match, or agree.     |
| <i>Sew</i> with a Needle.                      | <i>Sphere</i> , a round Body.         |
| <i>Sue</i> at Law.                             | <i>Spear</i> , or Lance.              |
| <i>Sow</i> , to cast Seed.                     | <i>Soop</i> , or Potage.              |
| <i>So</i> , or thus.                           | <i>Swoop</i> , to catch up, as a Bird |
| <i>Soar</i> , to fly aloft.                    | of Prey with its Claws.               |
| <i>Sore</i> , painful.                         | <i>Swap</i> , or change.              |
| <i>Swore</i> , or did swear.                   | <i>Screws</i> to pull out Corks.      |
| <i>Sum</i> of Money.                           | <i>Scuse</i> , or thrust hard.        |
| <i>Some</i> , a few.                           | <i>Sweat</i> , from the Pores of the  |
| <i>Son</i> of a Father.                        | Body.                                 |
| <i>Sun</i> in the Firmament.                   | <i>Sweet</i> to the Taste.            |
| <i>Soon</i> , quickly.                         | <i>Seer</i> , a Prophet.              |
| <i>Swoon</i> , faint away.                     | <i>Sear</i> with a hot Iron.          |
| <i>Sound</i> or whole, also a Noise.           | <i>Seen</i> with the Eyes.            |
| <i>Soul</i> , Mind, or Spirit.                 | <i>Scence</i> of a Play.              |
| <i>Sole</i> of a Shoe, or a Fish.              | <i>Set</i> your Pease or Beans.       |
| <i>Sold</i> , did sell.                        | <i>Sit</i> upon a Seat.               |
| <i>Stair</i> , or Step.                        | <i>Shoe</i> for the Foot.             |
| <i>Stare</i> , to look wistly.                 | <i>Show</i> me the Way.               |
| <i>Star</i> , that gives Light.                | <i>Size</i> , Bulk, Dimension.        |
| <i>Strait</i> , or <i>Straight</i> , right on, | <i>Size</i> , Six.                    |
| narrow, want.                                  | <i>Sticks</i> for the Fire.           |
| <i>Streight</i> , a narrow Arm of the          | <i>Styx</i> , the Name of a River.    |
| Sea.                                           | <i>Style</i> , manner of Speech.      |
| <i>Steel</i> , a Metal.                        | <i>Stile</i> to go over.              |
| <i>Steal</i> , to rob.                         | <i>Statue</i> , an Image.             |
| <i>Sucker</i> of a Pump.                       | <i>Statute</i> , a Law.               |

- Sward*, Rind of Bacon, or green Sward. *Too* much, too little, or also
- Sword*, a known Weapon. *Two*, the first Number.
- Sweal*, to melt away. *Tid*, or dainty Bit.
- Swell*, or puff up. *Tit*, a little Horse.
- Scrag*, the lean end of a Neck *Terse*, neat, polite.
- of Mutton. *Tierce*, a thrust in Fencing.
- Crag*, or top of a Rock. *Terce*, a Measure of Liquids.
- Steed*, a Horse. *Treatise*, Discourse.
- Stead*, place, as in his stead. *Treaties*, Agreements.
- Sabbath*, Day of Rest. *Throne*, a Royal Seat.
- Saboath*, Hosts, or Armies. *Thrown* down.
- Skain* of Silk. *Tour*, or Travel about the
- Skeyn*, an Irish Dagger. Country.
- Souce*, Pork souced. *Tower* of London.
- Sowse*, or *Dowse*, a Box on the *The*, an Article.
- Ear, or a flap on the Chops. *Thee*, thou.
- Sous*, a French Penny. *Tomb*, a Monument, or Grave.
- T. *Tome*, Part, or Volume of a
- Tail* of a Beast. Book.
- Tale*, or Story. *Tacks*, small Nails.
- Teal*, a sort of Fowl. *Tax*, Subsidy, or Assessment.
- Tare*, amongst Corn. *Titular*, having only a Title.
- Tear* to rend, or shed a Tear. *Tutelar*, or Guardian-Angel.
- Then*, an Adverb of compar- *Tray* of a Mason.
- ing. *Trea*, or *Trey*, three at Dice.
- Thn*, at that Time. *Tenor*, a Term in Musick.
- Team* of Horses, or Oxen. *Tenure*, the Manner whereby
- Teen*, to be with Child. Lands are held.
- There*, in that Place. *Tongs* for the Fire.
- Their*, belonging to them. *Tongues*, the Instruments of
- Threw*, or did *Throw*, to cast or Speech.
- fling. V.
- Through*, or by his Means he *Vacation*, Leisure.
- was run *Vocation*, Calling.
- Though*, or *Therow* the Body. *Vail*, a Covering.
- Time*, present, past, and to *Val*, a Valley.
- come. *Veal*, Calves Flesh.
- Thyme*, an Herb. *Vain*, uselefs, foolish.
- Tittle*, or Point. *Vein* that contains the Blood.
- Title* of a Book. *Vane*, or *Fane*, a Weather-cock.
- Toe* of the Foot. *Value*, Price.
- Tow*, course part of Hemp. *Valley*, or Dale.
- To*, the Preposition. *Volley* of Shor.
- Vial*, a Glas.



- Viol*, a musical Instrument. *Wither*, to fade.  
*Umbles* of a Deer. *Whether*, which, or if.  
*Humbles* himself. *Whither* do you go, to what Place?  
*Use*, to be accusom'd. *Wild*, untamed.  
*Ewes*, Female Sheep. *Weild*, handle, or manage a Sword.  
*Ure*, Use, Custom. *Weald* of Kent and Suffex.  
*Ever*, for Waver. *Wind* that blows.  
*Nur*, belonging to you. *Wine* to drink.  
*Violet*, a sweet Flower. *Whine*, or cry.  
*Violate*, to corrupt, defile, or transgress. *Woe*, to Court, make Love.  
*Vassal*, a Slave. *Wo*, or *Woe*, Calamity.  
*Vessel*, to hold Liquor, or a Ship. *Week*, Seven Days.  
*Venus*, the feign'd Goddess of Beauty. *Weak*, feeble, infirm.  
*Venice-Glass*, from a City so call'd. *Wrist* of the Hand.  
*Viser* of a Head-piece. *Wrest*, twist, turn about.  
*Viser*, first Minister of State in Turkey. *Rest* from Labour.  

W.

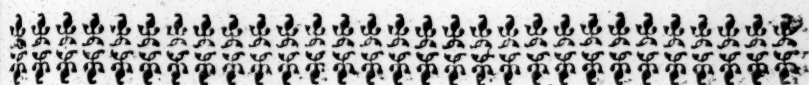
*Wan*, pale. *Wile*, Cunning, Craft.  
*Wand*, or Rod. *While*, Time.  
*Wane*, decrease. *I wot not*, or know not.  
*Wain*, or Cart. *What* Man is this.  
*Waits*, the City Musick. *Which* is the  
*Wait*, serve, or expect. *Witch*, or Sorceress?  
*Weight*, Heaviness. *Wen*, a hard Bunch.  
*Way*, Road, Manner, &c. *When*, at what Time.  
*Weigh* with Scales. *Ween*, to suppose.  
*Way* of Cheese. *Wean* a Child from the Breast.  
*Ware*, or Commodity. *Wisk* away, make hast.  
*Were*, the Plural of was, in the Verb to be. *Whisk*, for Cloaths.  
*Where*, an Adverb of asking. *Water*, one of the four Elements.  
*Wear* your best Cloaths. *Walter*, a Man's Name.  
*Wair* of Timber, two Yards long, one Foot broad. *Weal*, the Common Weal.  
*Weary* with walking. *Wheel* of a Coach.  
*Wary*, cautious. *Wheal*, a Pimple.  
*Weather*, the Disposition of the Air round us, or a gelt Ram. *Weel*, a Whirlpool.  
*Want*, Poverty. *Whale*, a Fish.  
*Wont*, Custom. *Wail*, to lament.  
*Wist*, as had I wist, or known. *Wight*, or a Man.  
*Whisk*,

*Whist*, an Interjection of Si-*Wou'd*, for would.  
lence. Y.

*Wall* of a House. Yea, yes.

*Wawl*, to cry like a Cat. Ye, you.

*Wood*, Timber.



T H E

# Practice of Reading,

T O T H E

## English SPELLING-BOOK.

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Divine and Moral PRECEPTS,

By Mr. FRANCIS QUARLES.

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**I**f thou neglectest thy Love to thy Neighbour, in vain thou professest thy Love to God: For by thy Love to God, thy Love to thy Neighbour is gotten; and by thy Love to thy Neighbour, thy Love to God is nourish'd.

Flatter not thy self in thy Faith to God, if thou wantest Charity for thy Neighbour; and think not thou hast Charity for thy Neighbour, if thou wantest Faith to God; where they are not both together, they are both wanting; they are both dead, if once divided.

Trust not to the Promise of a common Swearer, for he that dares sin against God, for neither Profit nor Pleasure, will trespass against thee for his own Advantage. He that dares break the Precepts of his Father, will easily be persuaded to violate the Promise unto his Brother.

D 5

15

If thou desirest to be truly Valiant, fear to do an Injury : He that fears not to do Evil, is always afraid to suffer Evil : He that never Fears, is Desperate ; and he that Fears always, is a Coward : He is the truly valiant Man, that dares nothing but what he may, and fears nothing but what he ought.

Hath any wrong'd thee ? be bravely reveng'd : Slight it, and the Work's begun ; forgive it, and 'tis finish'd : He is below himself, that is not above an Injury.

So long as thou art ignorant, be not ashamed to learn : He that is so fondly Modest, not to acknowledge his own Defects of Knowledge, shall in time be so foully Impudent to justify his own Ignorance : Ignorance is the greatest of all Infirmities ; and justified, the chiefest of all Follies.

The Birds of the Air die to sustain thee ; the Beasts of the Field die to nourish thee ; the Fishes of the Sea die to feed thee. Our Stomachs are their common Sepulchre. Good God ! with how many Deaths are our poor Lives patch'd up ? How full of Death is the miserable Life of momentary Man ?

Let thy Tongue take Counsel of one Eye, rather than of two Ears : Let the News thou reportest be rather stale than false, lest thou be branded with the Name of Lyar. It is an intollerable Dishonour to be that, which only to be call'd so, is thought worthy of a Stab

Beware of Drunkenness, lest all good Men beware of thee : Where Drunkenness Reigns, there Reason is an Exile, Virtue a Stranger, God an Enemy, Blasphemy is Wit, Oaths are Rhetorick, and Secrets are Proclamations ; many things are discover'd in one Hour drunk, which sober, might have been kept secret many Years.

Let thy Conversation with Men, be Sober and Sincere ; let thy Devotion to God, be Dutiful and Decent : Let the one be Hearty, and not Haughty ; let the other be Humble, and not Homely : So live with Men, as if God saw thee ; so pray to God, as if Men heard thee.

If thou art subject to any secret Folly, blab it not, lest thou appear Impudent ; nor boast of it, lest thou seem Insolent. Every Man's Vanity ought to be his greatest Shame, and every Man's Folly ought to be his greatest Secret.

If thou be Ignorant, endeavour to get Knowledge, lest thou be beaten with Stripes : If thou hast attain'd Knowledge, put it in Practice, lest thou be beaten with many Stripes. Better not to know what we shou'd Practice, than

than not to Practice what we do know ; and less Danger dwells in unaffected Ignorance, than unactive Knowledge.

Dost thou want Things necessary ? Grumble not ; perhaps it was necessary thou shouldst want : Endeavour lawfully to supply it ; if God bless not thy Endeavours, bless him that knows what is fittest for thee. Thou art God's Patient, prescribe not to the Physician.

Be very wary for whom thou becomest Security, and for no more than thou art able to Discharge, if thou lovest thy Liberty. The Borrower is a Slave to the Lender ; the Security is a Slave to both ; whilst the Borrower and Lender are both eas'd, the Security bears both their Burdens. He is a wise Security that secures himself.

Be very circumspect in the Choice of thy Company. In the Society of thine Equals, thou shalt enjoy more Pleasure ; in the Society of thy Superiors, thou shalt find more Profit : To be the best in Company, is the way to grow worse ; the best Means to grow better, is to be the worst there.

If any hard Affliction hath surpriz'd thee, cast one Eye upon the Hand that sent it, and the other upon the Sin that brought it ; if thou thankfully receive the Message, he that sent it will discharge the Messenger.

Censure no Man ; detract from no Man ; praise no Man before his Face ; traduce no Man behind his Back. Boast not thy self Abroad, nor flatter thy self at Home : If any thing cross thee, accuse thy self ; if any one extol thee, humble thy self : Honour those that Instruct thee, and be thankful to those that Reprehend thee. Let all thy Desires be subjected to Reason, and let thy Reason be corrected by Religion.

Give thy Heart to thy Creator, and Reverence to thy Superiors : Give Diligence to thy Calling, and Ear to good Counsel : Give Alms to the Poor, and Glory to God : Forgive him that ignorantly offends thee, and him that having wittingly offended thee, seeks thee. Forgive all thine Enemies, but least of all thy self : Give and it shall be given thee ; forgive and it shall be forgiven thee : The Sum of all Christianity is give and forgive.

Cleanse thy Soul with private and due Devotions, 'till then admit no Business : The first-born of thy Thoughts are God's, and not thine, but by Sacrilege : Think thy self not ready 'till thou hast Praised him, and he will be always ready to Bless thee.



In all thy Actions think God sees thee, and in all his Actions labour to see him; that will make thee fear him, this will move thee to love him. The Fear of God is the beginning of Knowledge; and the Knowledge of God is Perfection of Love.



*The Education of CHILDREN. By Arch-Bishop*  
TILLOTSON.

**I**T is a known Saying of Melancthon, that there are three Things which are extremely difficult, *To bear and bring forth Children, to instruct and bring them up to be Men, and to govern them when they arrive at Man's Estate. The Instruction and good Education of Children, is none of the least Difficult of these.* For to do it to the best Advantage, does not only require great Sagacity to discern their particular Disposition and Temper, but great Discretion to deal with them and manage them, and likewise continual Care and diligent Attendance to form them by degrees to Religion and Vertue.

It requires great Wisdom and Industry to advance a considerable Estate, much Art, and Contrivance, and Pains to raise a great and regular Building: But the greatest and noblest Work in the World, and an Effect of the greatest Prudence and Care, is to rear and build up a Man, and to form and fashion him to Piety, and Justice, and Temperance, and all kind of honest and worthy Actions. Now the Foundations of this great Work are to be carefully laid in the tender Years of Children, that it may rise and grow up with them, according to the Advice of the wise Man, *Train up a Child in the Way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it.*

The true Meaning of which Text, may be fully comprised in the following Proposition.

*That the careful, and prudent, and religious Education of Children, hath for the most part a very good Influence upon the whole Course of their Lives.*

A very necessary and prime Part of the good Education of Children is, *to inform and carefully instruct them in the whole Compass of their Duty to God, their Neighbour, and themselves: That so they may be taught how to behave themselves in all*

all the Steps of their Life, from their first Capacity of Reason, 'till they arrive at a more perfect Use and Exercise of that Faculty.

This Duty God does expressly and very particularly charge upon his own peculiar People, the People of *Israel*, speaking of the Laws which he had given them : *Deut. 6. 7. Thou shalt, says he, teach them diligently unto thy Children, and shalt talk of them when thou sittest in thine House, and when thou walkest by the Way ; when thou liest down, and when thou risest up.*

Nor does the good Education of Children consist only in the informing their Minds in the Knowledge of God and their Duty, but more-esppecially in endeavouring with the greatest Care and Prudence to form their Lives and Manners to Religion and Virtue. And this must be done by training them up to the Exercise of the following Graces and Virtues.

*First*, To Obedience and Modesty ; to Diligence and Sincerity ; and to Tenderneſs and Pity, as the general Dispositions to Religion and Virtue.

*Secondly*, To the good Government of their Passions, and of their Tongue ; and particularly to speak Truth, and to hate Lying as a base and vile Quality ; these being as it were the Foundations of Religion and Virtue.

*Thirdly*, To Piety and Devotion towards God ; to Sobriety and Chastity, with regard to themselves ; and to Justice and Charity towards all Men, as the principal and essential Parts of Religion and Virtue.

As the general Dispositions to Religion and Virtue, we must train them up :

*1st*. To Obedience. Parents must take great care to maintain their Authority over their Children, otherways they will neither regard their Commands, nor hearken to and follow their Instructions. If they once get head, and grow stubborn and disobedient, there is very little hope left of doing any great good upon them.

*2dly*, To Modesty, which is a fear of Shame and Disgrace. This Disposition, which is proper to Children, is a marvellous Advantage to all good Purposes. Now Modesty is not properly a Vertue, but it is a very good Sign of a tractable and towardly Disposition, and a great Preservative and Security against Sin and Vice ; and those Children, who are much under the restraint of Modesty, we look upon as most hopeful, and likely to prove good :

Whereas

Whereas Immodesty is a vicious Temper broke loose, and got free from all Restraint: So that there is nothing left to keep an impudent Person from Sin, when fear of Shame is gone. Therefore preserve this Disposition in Children as much as possible, as one of the best Means to preserve their Innocency, and to bring them to Goodness.

3dly, To Diligence; *Without which*, says one, *there was never any great and excellent Person*. When the Roman Historians describe an extraordinary Man, this always enters into his Character as an essential Part of it, That he was of incredible Industry, of singular Diligence, or something to that Purpose.

Therefore train up your Children to Diligence, if ever you desire they should excel in any kind. *The diligent Hand*, saith Solomon, *maketh Rich*, Prov. 10. 4. Rich in Estate, rich in Knowledge. Seest thou a Man diligent in his Business, as the same Wiseman observes, Prov. 22. 29. *He shall stand before Princes, he shall not stand before Mean, or obscure Men*. And again, Prov. 12. 24. *The Hand of the Diligent shall bear Rule; but the Slothful shall be under Tribute*. Diligence puts almost every thing into our Power, and will in time make Children capable of the best and greatest Things.

Whereas Idleness is the Bane and Ruin of Children; it is the unbending of the Spirits, and the rust of their Faculties: Children that are bred up in Laziness, are almost necessarily Bad, because they cannot take the Pains to be Good; and they cannot take Pains, because they have never been inured and accustomed to it, which makes their Spirits restive, and when you have occasion to quicken them, and spur them up to Business, they will stand stock still.

4thly, To Sincerity; which is not so properly a single Virtue, as the Life and Soul of all other Graces and Virtues; and without which, what shew of Goodness soever a Man may make, he is unsound and rotten at the Heart. Cherish therefore this Disposition in Children, as that when they come to be Men, will be the great Security and Ornament of their Lives, and will render them acceptable both to God and Men.

5thly, To Tenderness and Pity; which, when they come to engage in Business, and to have Dealings in the World, will be a good Bar against Injustice and Oppression; and will be continually prompting us to Charity, and will fetch powerful Arguments for it from our own Bowels. Be

Be careful to discountenance Children in any thing that looks like Rage and furious Anger, and to shew them the Unreasonableness and Deformity of it. Check their longing Desires after things pleasant, and use them to frequent Disappointments in that kind; that when you think fit to gratify them, they may take it for a Favour, and not challenge every thing they have a mind to as their Due; and by degrees may learn to submit to the more prudent Choice of their Parents, as being better able to judge what is good and fit for them.

Let Children be taught Silence, especially in the Presence of their Betters; and above all, inculcate upon them that most necessary Duty and Virtue of speaking Truth, as one of the best and strongest Bands of Human Society and Commerce: And possess them with the Baseness and Vileness of telling a Lie; for if it be so great a Provocation to give a Man the Lie, then surely to be guilty of that Fault must be a mighty Reproach.

6thly, To Justice and Honesty: To Defraud and Oppress no Man; to be as good as their Word, and to perform all Promises and Contracts, and endeavour to imprint upon their Minds the Equity of that great Rule, which is so natural, and so easy, that even Children are capable of it; I mean that Rule which our blessed Saviour tells us, *is the Law and the Prophets*, namely, That we should do to others as we would have others to do to us, if we were in their Case and Circumstances, and they in ours.

*Zenophon* in his Institution of *Cyrus*, which he design'd for the Idea of a well educated Prince, tells us this little, but very instructive Story concerning young *Cyrus*: That his Governour, the better to make him understand the Nature of Justice, puts this Case to him, You see there, says he to *Cyrus*, two Boys playing of a different Stature; the lesser of them hath a very long Coat, and the bigger a very short one: Now, says he, if you were a Judge, how would you dispose of these two Garments? *Cyrus* immediately, and with very good Reason, as he thought, passeth this sudden Sentence, That the taller Boy should have the longer Garment, and he that was of lower Stature, the shorter, because this certainly was fittest for them both: Upon which the Governour sharply rebukes him to this Purpose, telling him, That if he were to make two Coats for them, he said well; but he did not put this Case to him as a Taylor, but as a Judge, and as such he had



had given a very wrong Sentence: For a Judge, says he, ought not to consider what is most fit, but what is just; not who could make the best Use of a Thing, but who hath the most Right to it. This is brought to shew in what familiar Ways the Principles of Virtue may be instilled into Children.

Good Education consists also in wise and early Restraints from that which is Evil, by seasonable Reproof and Correction. And this is also one way of Instruction: So Solomon tells us, *Prov. 29. 15. The Rod and Reproof give Wisdom*: There are indeed some Dispositions so very tender and tractable, that a gentle Reproof may suffice. But most Children are of that Temper, that Correction must be sometimes used, and a fond Indulgence, in this Case, is many times their utter Ruin and Undoing; and in truth, not Love but Hatred. So the Wiseman tells us, *Prov. 13. 14. He that spareth the Rod, hateth his Son; but he that loveth him, chasteneth him betimes. Chap. 19. 18. Chasten thy Son while there is Hope, and let not thy Soul spare for his crying. And again, Chap. 21. 15. Foolishness is bound up in the Heart of a Child, but the Rod of Correction shall drive it far from him, Chap. 23. 13, 14. Withhold not Correction from thy Child, for if thou beatest him with the Rod he shall not die: Thou shalt beat him with the Rod, and shall deliver his Soul from Hell. Again, Chap. 29. 15. The Rod and Reproof give Wisdom, but a Child left to himself, bringeth his Mother to Shame.* He mentions the Mother emphatically, because she many times is most faulty in this fond Indulgence; and therefore the Shame and Grief of it doth justly fall upon her.

So that Correction is of great use, and often necessary, and Parents that forbear it, are not only cruel to their Children, but to themselves: For God many times punisheth Parents very severely, who have neglected this necessary piece of Discipline; yea, very often he doth correct, and remarkably punish fond Parents, by those very Children who have wanted due Reproof and Correction.

*A wise Son maketh a glad Father;* whereas, on the contrary, *a foolish Son is,* as Solomon again tells us, *a Heaviness to his Mother.* Such Parents as neglect their Children, do as it were provide so many Pains and Aches for themselves against they come to be old. And rebellious Children are to their infirm and aged Parents so many Aggravations of an evil Day, so many Burdens of their Age; they help to  
bow

bow 'em down, and bring their *Grey Hairs*, so much the sooner, *with Sorrow to the Grave*. They usually repay their Parents all the Neglect of the Education by their undutiful Carriage toward them.

And good Children will likewise be an unspeakable Comfort to us in the other World. When we come to appear before God, at the *Day of Judgment*, to be able to say to him, *Lo! here am I*, and the Children which thou hast given me: How will this comfort our Hearts, and make us lift up our Heads with joy in that Day!

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SENECA of BENEFITS, GRATITUDE, INGRATITUDE, ANGER, EPISTLES, &c.

Of BENEFITS.

There is not any Benefit so glorious in it self, but it may yet be exceedingly sweeten'd, and improv'd by the Manner of conferring it. And it is then perfect, when the Dignity of the Office is accompany'd with all the Charms and Delicacies of Humanity, Good Nature and Address.

In the first place; whatsoever we give, let us do it frankly. A kind Benefactor makes a Man happy *as soon as he can, and as much as he can*. There should be no delay in a Benefit, but the modesty of the Receiver. If we cannot foresee the Request, let us however immediately grant it, and by no means suffer the repeating of it. It is so grievous a thing to say, *I beg*, the very Word puts a Man out of Countenance; and 'tis a double Kindness to do the thing, and save an honest Man the confusion of a Blush. It comes too late that comes for asking: Nay, the very Hint of a Man's Wants comes many times too late. *If I had Money*, said Socrates, *I would buy me a Cloak*. They that knew he wanted one, should have prevented the very Intimation of that Want. That is the lasting and acceptable Benefit that meets the Receiver half-way. The Rule is, We are to Give, as we would Receive chearfully, quickly, and without Hesitation; for there is no Grace in a Benefit, that sticks to the Fingers.

There are some that spoil a good Office after it is done, and others at the very instant of doing it. A Pause, and

unkind Tone, Word, Look, or Action, destroys the Grace of a Courtesy. Some have the Trick of shifting of a Suitor with a point of Wit or Cavil. As in the Case of a *Cynick* that begg'd a Talent of *Antigonus*; *That's too much*, says he, *for a Cynick to ask*; and when he fell to a Penny, *That's too little*, says he, *for a Prince to give*. He might have found a Way to have compounded this Controversy, by giving him a Penny, as to a *Cynick*, and a Talent, as from a Prince.

Some Favours are to be conferr'd in publick, others in private. In publick, the Rewards of great Actions; but the good Offices we do for a Man in Want, Distress, or under Reproach, these should be known only to those that have the Benefit of them. Nay, not them neither, if we can handsomly conceal it from whence the Favour came. There was a good Man that had a Friend, who was both poor and sick, and asham'd to own his Condition; he privately convey'd a Bag of Mony under his Pillow, that he might seem rather to find than receive it. Many a Man stands in need of Help, that has not the Face to confess it: If the Discovery may give Offence, let it lye conceal'd: *He that gives to be seen, would never relieve a Man in the Dark*.

It is the Freak of many People, they cannot do a good Office, but they are presently boasting of it, drunk or sober; and about it goes into all Companies, what wonderful Things they have done for this Man, and what for t'other, *A foolish and dangerous Vanity, of a doubtful Friend, to make a certain Enemy*.

There was a Man of Quality, that, in the Triumviral Proscription, was sav'd by one of *Cæsar's* Friends, who would still be rwitting him with it, who it was that preserv'd him, and telling him over and over, *You had gone to Pot, Friend, but for me*. Pray, says the Proscribed, let me hear no more of this, or e'en leave me as you found me: I am thankful enough of my self to acknowledge, that I owe you my Life; but 'tis Death to have it run in my Ears perpetually as a Reproach; it looks as if you had only sav'd me to carry me about for a Spectacle. I would fain forget the Misfortune that I was once a Prisoner, without being led in Triumph every Day of my Life.

Now the more glorious Part in appearance is that of the Giver; but the Receiver has undoubtedly the harder Game to play, in many Regards.

*Montaigne*, after having talk'd of a most perfect Friendship, If, *says he*, in the Friendship of which I speak, one could give to the other, the Receiver of the Benefit would be the Man that obliged his Friend; for each of them contending, and above all things studying how to be useful to one another, he that administers the Occasion, is the liberal Man in giving his Friend the Satisfaction of doing that towards him, which above all things he most desires; and to shew the effectual Practice of this, he produces an ancient and rare Example.

*Eudamidas*, a *Corinthian*, had two Friends, *Charixenus* a *Sycionian*, and *Aretheus* a *Corinthian*; this Man coming to die, being poor, and his two Friends rich, he made his Will after this manner: I bequeath to *Aretheus* the Maintenance of my Mother, to support and provide for her in her old Age; and to *Charixenus*, I bequeath the Care of Marrying my Daughter, and to give her as good a Portion as he is able; and in case one of these chance to die, I hereby substitute the Survivor in his Place. They who first saw this Will, made themselves very merry with the Contents; but the Executors being made acquainted with it, accepted the Legacies with very great Content; and one of them, *Charixenus*, dying within five Days after, and *Aretheus* by that means having the Charge of both devolved solely upon him, he nourish'd that old Woman with very great Care and Tendernefs, and of five Talents he had in Estate, he gave two and a half in Marriage with an only Daughter he had of his own, and two and a half with the Daughter of *Eudamidas*, and in one and the same Day solemniz'd both their Nuptials.

This is indeed an Example of an uncommon Friendship; but more agreeable to the Practice of the ordinary ones now in fashion, is that Saying of the Philosopher *Chilo*; Love him, said he, so as if you were one Day to hate him; and hate him so as if you were one Day to love him. And to which the Saying that *Aristotle* had so frequent in his Mouth, O my Friends, there is no Friend, may very fitly be apply'd.

There are some from whom I would not accept of a Benefit, that is to say, from those upon whom I would not bestow one. It is a Pain to an honest and a generous Mind to lye under a Duty of Affection against Inclination.

*Gracinus Julius* (whom *Caligula* put to Death, out of a pure Malice to his Virtue) had a considerable Sum of Money sent him from *Eabius Persicus* (a Man of great and infamous



mous Example) as a Contribution towards the Expence of Plays and other publick Entertainments; but *Julius* would not receive it; and some of his Friends, that had an Eye more upon the Present more than the Presenter, ask'd him, with some freedom, *What he meant by refusing it? Why,* says he, *do you think I'll take Money where I would not take so much as a Glass of Wine.* After this, *Rebilus*, a Man of the same Stamp, sent him a greater Sum upon the same Score. *You must excuse me* (says he to the Messenger) *for I would not take any thing of Perficus neither.*

To match this Scruple of receiving Money with another of keeping it, and the Sum not above Three-pence, or a Groat at most. There was a certain *Pythagorean* that contracted with a Cobler for a pair of Shoes, and some three or four Days after, going to pay him his Money, the Shop was shut up; and he knock'd a great while at the Door, *Friend* (says the Fellow) *you may hammer your Heart out there, for the Man that you look for is dead: And when our Friends are dead, we hear no more News of them; but yours, that are to live again, will shift well enough* (alluding to *Pythagoras* his Transmigration). Upon this, the Philosopher went away with his Money chinking in his Hand, and well enough content to save it; at last his Conscience took check at it, and upon Reflection, *Though the Man be dead* (says he) *to others, he is alive to thee; pay him what thou owest him: and so he went back presently, and thrust it into his Shop through the Chink of the Door. Whatever we owe, 'tis our part to find where to pay it, and to do it without asking too; for whether the Creditor be good, or bad, the Debt is still the same.*

### Of GRATITUDE.

**H**E that preaches *Gratitude*, pleads the Cause both of God and Man; for without it, we can neither be sociable nor religious. There is a strange Delight in the very Purpose and Contemplation of it, as well as in the Action; when I can say to my self, I love my Benefactor; what is there in this World that I would not do to oblige and serve him? Where I have not the Means of a Requital, the very Meditation of it is sufficient.

As *Gratitude* is a necessary and glorious, so it is also an obvious, a cheap, and an easy Virtue; so obvious, that wheresoever there is a Life, there is a Place for't; so cheap, that the covetous Man may be Grateful without

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Expende ; and so easy, that the Sluggard may be so likewise without Labour.

Of INGRATITUDE.

Ingratitude is of all Crimes that which we are to account the most Venial in others, and the most Unpardonable in our selves. It is Impious to the highest Degree ; for it makes us fight against our Children and our Altars. There is hardly a notorious Crime without a Mixture of Ingratitude. It disunites Mankind, and breaks the very Pillars of Society.

The principal Causes of *Ingratitude*, are *Pride*, *Self-Conceit*, *Avarice*, *Envy*, &c. 'Tis a familiar Exclamation, 'Tis true, he did this or that for me, but it came so late, and it was so little, I had e'en as good have been without it : If he had not given it to me, he must have given it to Some-body else ; it was nothing out of his own Pocket. Nay, we are so Ungrateful, that he that gives us all we have, if he leaves any thing to himself, we reckon that he does us an Injury.

Not to return one good Office for another, is Inhuman ; but to return Evil for Good, is Diabolical. There are too many even of this Sort, who, the more they owe, the more they hate. There is nothing more dangerous than to oblige those People ; for when they are conscious of not paying the Debt, they wish the Creditor out of the way. It is a mortal Hatred, which arises from the Shame of an abused Benefit. When we are on the asking Side, what a deal of cringing there is, and Profession ? *Well, I shall never forget this Favour : It will be an eternal Obligation to me.* But within a while, the Note is chang'd, and we hear no more Words on't, 'till by little and little, it is all quite forgotten. People follow their Interest ; one Man is Grateful for his Convenience, and another is Ungrateful for the same Reason. But, what is all this to those that are so mad, as to dispute even the Goodness of Heaven, which gives us all, and expects nothing again, but continues giving to the most Unthankful and Complaining ?

Of ANGER.

IT is an idle thing to pretend that we cannot govern our Anger ; for some things that we do, are much harder than others that we ought to do ; the wildest Affections may be tam'd by Discipline, and there is hardly any

any thing which the Mind will do, but it may do. There needs no more Arguments in this Case, than the Instances of several Persons, both powerful and impatient, that have gotten the absolute Mastery of themselves in this Point.

*Thrasippus* in his Drink fell foul upon the Cruelties of *Pisistratus*, who when he was urg'd by several about him to make an Example of him, return'd this Answer, *Why should I be angry with a Man that stumbles upon me blindfold?* In effect, most of our Quarrels are of our own making, either by Mistake, or by Aggravation. Anger comes sometimes upon us, but we go oftner to it, and instead of rejecting, we call it.

The Moderation of King *Antigonus* was remarkable; some of his Soldiers were railing at him one Night, where there was but a Hanging betwixt 'em: *Antigonus* overheard 'em, and putting it gently aside, *Soldiers*, says he, *stand a little farther off for fear the King should hear you:* And the same Night hearing his Soldiers cursing him for bringing them into so foul a Way, he went to them, and without telling them who he was, help'd them out of it. Now, says he, *you may be allow'd to Curse him that brought you into the Mire, provided you Bless him that took you out of it.*

It was a notable Story, that of *Vedius Pallio*, upon his inviting of *Augustus* to Supper: One of his Boys happen'd to break a Glass, and his Master in a Rage commanded him to be thrown into a Pond to feed his Lampreys. This Action of his might be taken for Luxury, tho' in truth 'twas Cruelty. The Boy was seiz'd, but break loose, and threw himself at *Augustus's* Feet, only desiring that he might not die that Death; *Cesar* in abhorrence of the Barbarity, presently order'd all the rest of the Glasses to be broken, the Boy to be releas'd, and the Pond to be filled up, that there might be no farther occasion for an Inhumanity of that Nature. This was an Authority well employ'd. *Shall the breaking of a Glass cost a Man his Life?* Nothing but a predominant Fear could ever have master'd this cholerick and sanguinary Disposition. This Man deserv'd to die a thousand Deaths, either for eating human Flesh at second Hand, in his Lampreys, or for keeping of his Fish to be so fed.

It is most certain, that we might govern our Anger if we would; for the same thing that Galls us at Home, gives no Offence at all Abroad; and what's the Reason of it,

it, but that we are patient in one Place, and froward in another.

EPISTLES.

*The Government of the Voice, as in speaking soft or loud, quick or slow.*

**Y**OU say well, that in Speaking, the very Ordering of the Voice (to say nothing of the Actions, Countenances, and other Circumstances that accompany it) is a Consideration worthy of a wise Man. There are that prescribe certain Modes of rising and falling: Nay, if you will be govern'd by them, you shall not speak a Word, move a Step, eat a Bit, but by a Rule; and these perhaps be too critical. Do not understand me yet, as if I made no Difference betwixt entering upon a Discourse loud, or soft; for the Affections do naturally rise by Degrees, and in all Disputes or Pleadings, whether publick or private, a Man should properly begin with Modesty and Temper; and so advance by little and little, if need be, into Clamour and Vociferation. And as the Voice rises by Degrees, let it fall so too; not snapping off upon the sudden, but abating as upon Moderation; the other is unmannerly and rude. Let a Man have Words never so much at Will, he will no more speak fast, than he will run. And then to drop one Word after another, is as bad on the other Side: The Interruption is tedious, and tires out the Auditor with Expectation. He that would work upon his Hearers, must no more expect to do it upon the Post, than a Physician to cure his Patients, only in passing by them. When a Men declaims against Vice, let him be bitter; against Danger, bold; against Fortune, proud; against Ambition, reproachful: Let him chide Luxury, defame Lust: An impotency of Mind must be broken.

*'Tis never too late to Learn.*

**L**ET no Man presume to advise others, that has not first given good Counsel to himself; and he may then pretend to help his Neighbour. It is, in short, as hard a Matter to give good Counsel, as to take it: Let it however be agreed betwixt the two Parties, that the one designs to confer a Benefit, and the other to receive it. Some People scorn to be Taught, others are asham'd of it,



as they would be of going to School when they are old: But it is never too late to learn, what it is always necessary to know; and it is no shame to learn, so long as we are ignorant; that is to say, so long as we live. 'Tis a fair Step towards Happiness and Virtue, to delight in the Conversation of good and wise Men: And where that cannot be had, the next Point is to keep no Company at all. Solitude affords Business enough; and he that has made himself good Company, can never be too much alone. A busy and fortunate Man in the World, calls many Men his Friends, that are at most but his Guests. And if People flock to him, 'tis but as they do to a Fountain, which they both exhaust and trouble.

*The Original of all MEN the same, and Virtue the only Nobility.*

**I**T is not well done, to be still murmuring against Nature and Fortune, as if it were their Unkindness that makes you Inconsiderable, when it is only by our own Weakness that you make your self so; for it is Virtue, not Pedigree, that renders a Man either Valuable or Happy. Philosophy does not either reject or chuse a Man for his Quality. *Socrates* was no Patrician; *Cleanthes* but an Under-Gardener; neither did *Plato* dignifie Philosophy by his Birth, but by his Goodness. The Original of all Mankind was the same, and it is only a clear Conscience that makes any Man Noble; for, that derives even from Heaven it self. It is the Saying of a Great Man, *That if we could but trace our Descents, we should find all Slaves to come from Princes, and all Princes from Slaves. But Fortune has turn'd all Things topsie-turvy, in a long Story of Revolutions. It is most certain, that our Beginning had nothing before it; and our Ancestors were some of them splendid, others sordid, as it happen'd. We have lost the Memorials of our Extraction, and in truth it matters not from whence we came, but whither we go. We are all of us compos'd of the same Elements, why should we then value our selves upon our Nobility of Blood, as if we were not all of us equal, if we could but recover our Evidence? For a Man to spend his Life in pursuit of a Title, that serves only when he dies to furnish out an Epitaph, is below a wise Man's Business.*

*Reflections of SENECA upon his own Age.*

When I call *Claranus* my School-fellow, I need not say any thing more of his Age, having told you, that he and I were Co-temporaries. You would not imagine how green and vigorous his Mind is, and the perpetual Conflict it has with his Body. They were naturally ill match'd, unless to shew, that a generous Spirit may be lodg'd under any Shape. He has surmounted all Difficulties; and from the Contempt of himself, is advanc'd to the Contempt of all things else. It is a great Happiness to preserve the Force of the Mind, in the Decay of the Body; and to see the loss of Appetite more than requir'd with the Love of Virtue. But, whether I owe this Comfort to my Age, or to Wildom, is the Question? And whether, if I could any longer, I would not still do the same things over again, which I ought not to do? If Age had no other Pleasure than this, that it neither cares for any thing, nor stands in need of any thing, it were a great one to me, to have left all my painful and troublesome Desires behind me: But 'tis uneasie, you'll say, to be always in fear of Death; as if that Apprehension did not concern a young Man as well as an old, or that Death only call'd us according to our Years. I am, however, beholding to my old Age, that has now confin'd me to my Bed, and put me out of Condition of doing those things any longer, which I should not do. I was the other Day at my *Villa*, and complaining of my Charge of Repairs: My Bailiff told me, 'Twas none of his Fault, for the House was old, and he had much ado to keep it from falling upon his head. Well, thought I, and what am I my self then, that I do the lying of the first Stone? In the Gardens, I found the Trees as much out of order, the Boughs knotted and wither'd, and their Bodies over-run with Moss. This would not have been (said I) if you had trenched them and water'd them, as you should have done. Upon my Word, Master, (says the poor Fellow) I have done what I could; but, alas! they are all Dotards, and spent. What am I then (thought I to my self) that planted all these Trees with my own Hand? And then I came to bethink my self, that Age it self is not yet without its Pleasures, if we did but know how to use them, and that the best Morfel is reserv'd for the last; that worst, it is equivalent to the Enjoying of Pleasures,

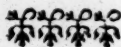
not to stand in need of any. It is but Yesterday, methinks, that I went to School : But Time goes faster with an old Man than with a young, perhaps, because he reckons more upon it. There is hardly any Man so old, but that he may hope for one Day more yet ; and the longest Life is but a Multiplication of Days, nay, of Hours, nay, of Moments. Our Fate is set, and the first Breath we draw, is but the first Step towards our last. One Cause depends upon another ; and the Course of all things publick and private, is only a long Connexion of Providential Appointments. There is great Variety in our Lives, but all tend to the same Issue. Nature may use her own Bodies as she pleases ; but a good Man has this Consolation, that nothing perishes that he can call his own. What must be, shall be ; and that which is a Necessity to him that struggles, is little more than Choice to him that is willing. 'Tis bitter to be forced to any thing ; but Things are easie when they are comply'd with.

*The Restlessness of Ambition.*

**W**HEN King *Pyrrhus* prepar'd his Expedition into *Italy*, his wife Counsellor *Cyneas*, to make him sensible of the Vanity of his Ambition, *Well, Sir, (said he) to what End do you make all this Preparation ? To make my self Master of Italy (reply'd the King). And what after that is done, said Cyneas ? I will pass over into Gaul and Spain, said the other. And what then ? I will go then to subdue Africk ; and lastly, when I have brought the whole World into my Subjection, I will sit down and rest content at my own Ease. For Heaven's sake, Sir, reply'd Cyneas, tell what hinders that you may not, if you please ; be now in the Condition you speak of. Why do you not now, at this Instant, settle your self in the State you seem to aim at, and spare the Labour and Hazard you interpose ?*

*The End of being Rich he did not know,  
Nor to what Pitch Felicity should grow.  
Himself, not Fortune, every one must blame,  
Since Mens own Manners do their Fortunes frame.*

*Lucr.*



*A short*

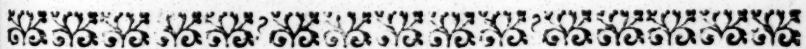
## A Short Account of ENGLAND.

**E**ngland, the better Part of the best Island in the whole World, anciently with Scotland, call'd *Britain*, and sometime *Albion*, was, about 800 Years after the Incarnation of Christ (by special Edict of King *Egbert*, descended from the *Angles*, a People of the *Lower Saxony*, in whose Possession the greatest Part of this Country then was) named *Angle*, or *Englelond*; thence by the *French*, called *Angleterre*; by the *Germans*, *Engleland*; and by the Inhabitants, *England*.

It is situated between the Degrees 17 and 22 of Longitude, equal with *Britanny* and *Normanby* in *France*; and between 50 and 57 of Northern Latitude, equal with *Flanders*, *Zealand*, *Holland*, *Lower Saxony* and *Denmark*.

The longest Day in the most Northern Part, is 17 Hours 30 Minutes; and the shortest Day in the most Southern Part, is almost 8 Hours long.

It is in Length, from *Berwick* to the *Lands-End*, 386 Miles; in Breadth, from *Sandwich* to the *Lands-End*, 279; in Compass, (by reason of the many Bays and Promontories) about 1300 Miles. In Shape Triangular; contains by Computation about 30 Millions of Acres, about the Thousandth Part of the Globe, and 333d Part of the habitable Earth; almost ten Times as big as the *United Netherlands*; five Times as big as the *Spanish Netherlands*; less than all *Italy* by almost one half; and in Comparison of *France*, is 30 to 82.



*A brief Description of the Island of GREAT BRITAIN, as it is United, and now flourishing under one Glorious Monarch, our most Gracious Sovereign King GEORGE.*

**B**RITAIN, the most renowned Island of the whole World, was call'd by the ancient *Greeks*, *Albion*, afterwards it took the Name of *Britannia*, but more truly *Bretanica*, from the adjacent Islands call'd, *Baratanac*, or *Bzatanac*, by the *Phoenicians*, from the abundance of



Tin and Lead Mines found in them. It was always esteemed a very considerable Part of the World, even in the Height of the *Roman* Empire, and much celebrated in the Writings and Monuments of the *Græcians*.

Neither will it seem ridiculous, what *Mr. Camden* mentions, namely, *That it was supposed to be one of the Fortunate Islands, so celebrated by the Ancient Poets, where the Elysian Fields were placed.* No doubt the pleasant Situation of *Britain*, the Remoteness of it from the busie and careful World; the flowry Vallies, curiously deck'd by Nature, water'd by Rivers, and defended by Woods, Hills, &c. To pass over many other Advantages, wherewith this Island is bless'd beyond other Nations, When they came to be related by the *Phœnicians* to the *Greeks*, it created in them the Ideas of another World, and might be the Ground-work of those *Elysian Fields*, and *Places of Rest*, to which virtuous Souls were carried after their Departure out of a Temporal Being.

This famous Island is in Length from *Dunsby-Heate*, the farthest Promontory in *Scotland*, to *Dover*, DC and odd Miles; and in Breadth, from *Dover* to the Point of *Belirium*, or the *Lands-End*, CCLXXX; or as some reckon it, from the *Lizzard Point* in *Cornwal* (which lyeth in the Latitude of 50 Degrees and 6 Minutes) to the *Straythy-Head* in *Scotland*, (in the Latitude of 60 Degrees and 30 Minutes) it extends in Length DCCXXIV Miles; and from the *Lands-End* in *Cornwal*, (situated in 14 Degrees and 37 Minutes of Longitude) unto the Island *Tennet*, in the East of *Kent*, (lying in 22 Degrees, and 30 Minutes) it is in Breadth, CCCXL Miles.

*Mr. Camden*, who measures it according to its Compass, makes from the Point *Travissum*, to the Cape *Belirium*, DCCCXII Miles; from *Belirium* to the Fore-land of *Kent*, CCCXX Miles; from the Fore-land to *Travissum*, DCCIV Miles. But in his Account, he allows for the Turnings and Windings of the Shoars; so that in Compass it is MDCCCXXXVI Miles, almost Two Hundred less than what *Cæsar* reported in his Days.

For its Greatness it was esteem'd by the *Romans*, at the first Discovery of it, to be a NEW WORLD; and if we curiously look upon the Form of it, as all *Europe* represents a great Dragon, so this Island has some Resemblance of a huge Snake, whose Head, with a wide and gaping Mouth looks towards *Norway*, and part of *Denmark*, and his Tail to the West.

The

The most Southerly Parts lye in the Latitude of 50 Degrees and 6 Minutes, in the Beginning of the 16 Parallel, and 8 Climate; and the more Northwardly, in 60 Degrees 30 Minutes, in the 26 Parallel, or 13 Clime. So that the longest Day, in the South Parts, will be 16 Hours; in the Northern, 18 and a half. Upon the North and South it pointeth to the Ocean; on the West it hath *Ireland*; on the East we may measure its Extent by the Continent, for it lyeth in the same Latitude with Part of *France*, *Flanders*, *Zealand*, *Holland*, *Lower Saxony* and *Denmark*: so that there can be no certain Rule given (as in lesser Kingdoms) of the Temperature of the Air, the Nature of the Soil, the Strength, Growth, or Proportion of the Inhabitants.

It is now, as when the *Romans* first discover'd it, that there seems too many Nations in it, differing in the Make and Proportions of their Bodies. The more Northward we go, the People seem to be sturdier, bigger made, and in their Limbs more resembling the *Germans*, hardy and stout, and enur'd to Labour and Cold, and to be of the same Nature with the *Danes* and *Saxons*, in the Latitude of which Kingdoms they lye.

The Southerly Parts contain Men of neater Strength, and more compact Limbs; and what they want in Proportion of others, they make out in their Quickness and Agility, being Hardy, and not Unweildy, having not less Strength, but a better Management of it. In a Word, they seem to joyn the quick and brisk Temper of the *French*, with the staid and more fixed Humour of the *Germans*; and as the People differ in the Temperaments of their Bodies, so in this vast Kingdom are many Countries, Cities, Towns, Villages, Colleges and Free-Schools for the promoting of Learning; Hospitals and Alms-Houses for the Relief of the Poor and Maimed, not inferior to any other Part of the World beside. Divers Languages, Customs and Usages, which are not contrary one to the other, but by the Mixture of the Gentry, and the happy Union of this Nation under one Monarch, do meet together in the making up of the best compacted Kingdom in the World.

Mr. Sammes, his *British Antiquities*.



**H**ague, June 2. *New Style*. Letters from *Brabant* advise, that the Enemy were superiour to us in Horse, in the late Battle of *Ramilly*, but that we had some Battalions more than they. They were fondly confident of the Victory, because most of their Troops were Veterans, which made them resolve to fight us. At the first Onset they made our Horse give way, which obliged the Duke of *Mariborough* to pass from the Left to the Right, and send Monsieur *Chanclos* there, who charg'd with his Brigade. This obliged the Enemy to give Ground in their turn. Our Horse having rallied, they fell with so much Vigour upon the Guards and Carabineers, that they were put into Confusion, and fled by whole Platoons; but not being able to make their way thro' our Troops, who took up all the Ground, great Numbers of them were killed, so that of 3000 Horse of the King's Household very few escaped. 16 Squadrons of Dragoons, whom *M. de Merol* had caused to dismount, in order to throw themselves into *Tuivers*, were likewise cut in pieces, being neither able to reach the Village, nor regain their Horses. The Foot amazed to see the King's Household defeated, before they were charged by the *English*, who advanced towards them, betook themselves to flight with so great Confusion, that the Elector of *Bavaria* was not able to rally a Body to stop the rapid Course of the Allies.

**L**ondon, May 30. *Old Style*. This Morning we receiv'd an Express from *Barcelona*, brought by her Majesty's Ship the *Ranslaugh*, with the Confirmation of the Raising of that Siege, which was done with so much Precipitation, that the *French* left behind them 30 Mortars, 177 Brass-Cannon, 3000 Barrels of Gun-powder, 350000 weight of Shot, 15000 Barrels of Meal; retiring in two Bodies, one towards *Perpignan*, and the other towards *Aragon*; the former of which were almost destroyed by the *Miquelets*, the other pursued by the Earl of *Peterborough*; for which joyful News, the Guns in the Park and the Tower were discharged, the Royal Standard being displayed, the Bells ringing all Day, the Evening concluded with Illuminations and all imaginable Rejoycing.

The Reason that the two Calendars differ the Space of 10 Days or more (commonly call'd *New* and *Old Style*, that is,

is, the *Julian* or *English* Account, and the *Gregorian* or *Roman* Account) is as follows :

First, The Numbers of the Days in each Month, are express'd in these Distichs.

*Thirty Days hath September,  
April, June, and November ;  
February hath Twenty Eight alone,  
And all the rest have Thirty and One :  
But when of Leap-Year cometh the Time,  
Then Days hath February, Twenty and Nine.*

That this Account is somewhat too long, is acknowledged and confessed by the most skilful Astronomers. As for the Number of Days in a Year, the Emperor's Mathematicians were in the Right, for it is certain, no Year can consist of more than 365 Days ; but for the odd Hours, it is certain that they cannot be fewer than Five, nor so many as Six ; so that the Doubt is upon the Minutes, Sixty whereof goeth to an Hour, a small Matter one would think ; and how great in the Recess and Consequence we shall see.

*Julius Caesar* allotted 365 Days 6 Hours to his Revolution, but the Sun goes about in less Time, that is, (according to the accurate Account of *Sir Isaac Newton*, in his *New Theory of the Moon*) in 365 Days, 5 Hours, 48 Minutes, and about 57 Seconds ; so that the Emperor's Year must of necessity breed a Difference in so many Minutes every Year (it being 11 Minutes 3 Seconds) betwixt the Year the Sun it self describes in the Zodiack, and that which is reckon'd upon in the Calendar ; which though for a Year or Two may pass insensibly, yet in the Space of 130 Years, and somewhat more, it will rise to a whole Day, that is, the Beginning of the Year in the Calendar must be set one Day back.

*As for Example.*

Let the Year begin in the Vernal Æquinox, or Spring ; in the Emperor's Time, that fell out to be the 24th of *March*, but now this Year it fell out the 10th of *March*, more than 13 Days backward ; and so, if it be let alone, will go back to the first of *March*, and first of *February*, 'till *Easter* come to be on *Christmass-Day*, and so infinitely.



To reform this Difference in the Account, some of the latter *Roman* Bishops earnestly endeavour'd, and the Thing was brought to that Perfection it now standerh, (so much as it is) by *Gregory* the Thirteenth, in the Year 1582. His Mathematicians, whereof *Antonius Lilius* was the Chief) advised him thus: That considering there had been an Agitation in the Council of *Nice*, somewhat concern'd in this Matter upon the Motion of the Question about the Celebration of *Easter*; and that the Fathers of the Assembly, after due Deliberation with the Astronomers of that Time, had fixed the Vernal Æquinox at the 21st of *March*; and considering also, that since that Time, a Difference of 10 whole Days had been past over in the Calendar, that is, that the Vernal Æquinox, or Spring, which began on the 21st of *March*, had prevented so much as to begin, in *Gregory's* Days, at the 10th of the same, 10 Days difference, or thereabout. They advised, that 10 Days should be cut off from the Calendar, which was done, and the 10 Days taken out of *October*, in the Year 1582, as being the Month of that Year in which the Pope was born; so that when they came to the 5th of the Month, they reckon'd the 15th, and so the Æquinox was come up to its Place again, and happen'd upon the 21st of *March*, as at the Council of *Nice*. But that *Lilius* should bring back the Beginning of the Year to the Time of the *Nicene* Council, and no farther, is to be marvelled at; he should have brought it back to the Emperor's own Time, where the Mistake was first enter'd, and instead of 10, cut off 13 Days: However, this is the Reason why these Two Calendars differ the Space of 10 Days from one another.

And thus have you an Account of the Year, as it now stands with us in *England*, and the rest of the Christian World, in respect to the Sun.



*Pleasant and useful Fables of Æsop's, and other Eminent Mythologists; with their Morals, by Sir ROGER L'ESTRANGE.*

*A Lion and an Ass.*

**A**N Ass was so hardy once to fall a Mopping and Braying at a Lion. The Lion began at first to shew his Teeth, and to stomach the Affront, but upon second Thoughts: *Well!* (says he) *Fear on, and be an Ass still.* Take Notice only by the way, that 'tis the Baseness of your Character that has sav'd your Carcass.

**The MORAL.**

*It is below the Dignity of a great Mind, to entertain Contests with People that have neither Quality nor Courage: Contempt in such a Case is the only honourable Revenge.*

*A Lion and a Mouse.*

**U**Pon the roaring of a Beast in the Wood, a Mouse ran presently out to see what News; and what was it but a Lion hamper'd in a Net! This Accident brought to her Mind, how that she her self, but some few Days before, had fallen under the Paw of a certain generous Lion, that let her go again. Upon a strict Enquiry into the Matter, she found this to be that very Lion; and so set her self presently to work upon the Couplings of the Net, gnaw'd the Thread to pieces, and in Gratitude deliver'd her Preserver.

**The MORAL.**

*Without good Nature and Gratitude, Men had as good live in a Wilderness as in a Society.*

*This Fable gives us an Instance of a grateful Beast, that will stand upon Record, to the Confusion of many an ungrateful Man.*

*A Boy and his Mother.*

**A**School-Boy brought his Mother a Book that he had stol'n from one of his Fellows. She was so far from correcting him for't, that she rather encourag'd him. As

he grew bigger he would be still keeping his Hand in ure, with somewhat of greater Value, 'till he came at last to be taken in the Manner, and brought to Justice for't His Mother went along with him to the Place of Execution, where he got leave of the Officers to have a Word or two in private with her. He put his Mouth to her Ear, and under pretext of a Whisper, bit it clear off. This impious unnatural Villany turn'd every Bodies Heart against him more and more. *Well, good People (says the Boy) here you see me an Example, both upon the matter of Shame and of Punishment, and it is this Mother of mine that has brought me to't; for if she had but whipt me soundly for the Book I stole when I was a Boy, I should never have come to the Gallows for pilfering now I'm a Man.*

### THE MORAL.

*Wicked Dispositions should be check'd betimes; for when they once come to Habits, they grow incurable. More People go to the Gibbet for want of timely Instruction, Discipline and Correction, than upon any incurable Pravity of Nature.*

### A Boy that would not learn his Book.

**T**Here was a Stomachful Boy put to School, and the whole World could not bring him to pronounce the first Letter of the Alphabet. *Open your Mouth, says the Master, and cry (A.)* The Boy gapes, without so much as offering at the Vowel. When the Master could do no good upon him, his School-fellows took him to task among themselves. *Why, 'tis not so hard a Thing, methinks, says one of them, to cry (A)* No, says the Boy, *'tis not so hard neither; but if I should cry (A) once, they'd make me cry (B) too, and I'll never do that I'm resolv'd.*

### THE MORAL.

*There's no contending with Obstinacy and ill Nature. This restif Stubbhornness is never to be excus'd, under any Pretence whatsoever. In one Word, stubborn Boys, where they will not comply by fair Means, must be whip'd into their Duties.*

### A Goldfinch and a Boy.

**A** Goldfinch gave his Master the Slip out of the Cage, and he did what he could to get him back again, but he would not come. *Well! says the Boy, you'll live*

to repent it, for you'll never be so well look'd to in any other Place. That may very well be, says the Bird; but however, I had rather be at my own Keeping than at yours.

The MORAL.

We are never well, full nor fasting. He that's a Prisoner, is troubled that he cannot go whither he wou'd: And he that's at large, is as much troubled, that he does not know whither to go. The one stands still, and the other loses his Way.

A Spaniel and a Sow.

I Wonder (says a Sow to a Spaniel) how you can fawn thus upon a Master that gives you so many Blows and Twinges by the Ears. Well! (says the Dog) but then set the good Bits, and the good Words he gives me, against the Blows and Twinges, and I'm a Gainer by the Bargain.

The MORAL.

Without a strict Hand over us in the Institution of our Youth, we are in Danger to be lost for ever. He that spares the Rod, hates the Child; and the Severity of an early Discipline, is one of the greatest Obligations that a Son can have to a tender Parent.

The Case is alter'd.

A Country Fellow went to a Judge about a little Business he had with his Lordship. My Lord, says he, there's an ill-condition'd Bull of mine has gor'd one of your Lordship's Cows, and I am come to offer you what Satisfaction you please. Why then, says the Judge, you must either pay me for my Cow, or forfeit your Bull. Ay, but my Lord, says the other, I am mistaken in the Story; 'tis your Lordship's Bull that has kill'd one of my Cows. Oh! cry you Mercy, Friend, says the Judge, that alters the Case.

The MORAL.

It is the great Lesson of Morality, To do as we would be done by, and to love our Neighbours as our selves. But this is to shew us in few Words, how partial we are to our selves; and that it is against natural Justice for the same Person to be both Party and Judge.



*A Gentleman and his Lawyer.*

**A** Gentleman, that had a Suit in *Chancery*, was call'd upon by his Council to put in his Answer, for fear of incurring Contempt. *Well!* says the Cavalier, *and why is not my Answer put in then?* *How should I draw your Answer,* says the Lawyer, *without knowing what you can swear.* *Away with your Scruples!* says the Client again, *pray'e do you the Part of a Lawyer, and draw me a sufficient Answer, and let me alone to do the Part of a Gentleman, and swear it.*

## The MORAL.

*This may serve for a plain and short Reflection upon the Corruption of a degenerate Age, when Men take Oaths and break them, indifferently, without any regard to Faith, Piety, and Justice. There are but too many Liberines of this kind, that boggle not at any thing, for fear of Infamy or Damnation.*

*There goes a Story, that in old Time, when People kept Lent and Fasting-Day, two Travellers, on a Day of Abstinence, call'd for a Couple of Pullets to Supper. The Woman of the House to'd them, She durst not dress any Flesh, but a matter of a Mile farther they might have what they would. Very good, says one of the Travellers, and why not here as well? Alas! says the Woman, they are only sworn there, and may do what they please; but for us that are Bound, it would be our Undoing. This is no more than to say, that Interest governs the World, and that, more or less, Mankind is all of a Piece.*

*Boccalini's Marquesss.*

**A** Certain Marquesss, that stood mightily upon his Points, for the Antiquity of his Family, came to an Agreement with a famous Herald, for a Draught of his Pedigree, but let him have a Care then to trace it up to the Original. The Herald carry'd it on as far as it would go; and this was the Case.

The first of the House that could ever pretend to an Estate, was a Captain. This Captain was the Son of a Physician, and that Physician, the Son of an Oilman; which Oilman was the Son of a Serjeant, that ended his Days in the Hands of the Common Hangman. That Serjeant was the Son of a Gentleman of Savoy, that suffer'd as a Traytor. This Gentleman again was the Son of a Count, and that Count the Son

Son of a Courtier, who was the Son of a Jew ——— and there he stopt, for he could run it no farther.

The MORAL.

*People seldom come off better, when they will be valuing themselves upon things beside their Business, and raking into Pedigrees, where they must of necessity lay open the Nakedness of their Fore-fathers, which in many Cases will not bear the ripping up.*

An Old Lion and a Young.

A Lion that was engag'd in a foreign War, committed his only Son and Heir, in the interim of his Absence, to the Care of a Favourite Minister, to see him brought up according to his Birth and Quality. He was as yet too young for Lessons of State and Military Exercises, so that his present Entertainment was only among the Pleasures of the Forrests, where he had all the Drolls of the Woods and the Mountains to divert him.

At the End of some six Months, the old Lion return'd Victorious; and there did he find the young Lion conning over all the phantastical and ridiculous Crys, Motions and Actions of his Play-fellows: as one while he would be imitating the Jack-pudding Tricks of an Ape, the Slouch of a Bear, the Limp of a Badger, the Grimace of a Monky, and the like: another while the Bray of an Ass, the Grunt of a Swine, the Houl of a Wolf, the Mew of a Kitlen; and all this for want of sorting the People about him to his Dignity and Business. So it was, in fine, that it broke his Heart to find that he was like to have a Buffoon for his Royal Successor.

The MORAL.

*This Fancy of the Old Lion and the Young, is the very History of Mankind; from the Beginning of the World to this Day. A Knock in the Cradle, as we say, spoils all; and it is the Work of an Age to repair the Miscarriage of an Hour.*

*Children are effectually form'd among those about them, and whatever they see or hear, even before they come to the Exercise of Reason, and the Knowledge of Good and Evil, is no other than a Lecture to them; for Shewing is Teaching. So that it would be well if Parents would only entertain such Persons about*

*about their Children, as they would be willing they should imitate. And the first thing to be done, is to encourage good Nature in a Child; and to suffer nothing in him that looks hard and cruel; as, torturing of Birds, tearing of Cats, pricking and tormenting of Flies, &c. which will insensibly create ill Habits, and Dispositions, toward reasonable Creatures too. Suffer no Lying or false Dealing in him; for Fraud in a Child, will grow up to be down-right Knavery in a Man. Train him up to the Love and Practice of good Morals, by the help of Emblem, Picture, Fable, Allusion, profitable History, or good Example, instead of old Wives Tales, scurrilous pautry Songs, and idle Stories; for mean Liking, coarse Language, or Behaviour, loose Words, and scandalous Actions, corrupt the very Natures of Children.*

*ÆSOP's Letter of Morality to his Son.*

**M**Y Son, Worship God with Care and Reverence, and with a sincerity of Heart, void of all Hypocrisy or Ostentation: Not as if that Divine Name and Power were only an Invention to fright Women and Children, but know that God is Omnipresent, True and Almighty.

Have a Care even of your most private Actions and Thoughts; for God sees thorough you, and your Conscience will bear Witness against you.

It is according to Prudence, as well as Nature, to pay that Honour to your Parents, that you expect your Children should pay to you.

Do all the Good you can to all Men, but in the first place to your nearest Relations; and do no Hurt however, where you can do no Good.

Keep a Guard upon your Words, as well as upon your Actions, that there be no Impurity in either.

Apply your self to learn more, so long as there's anything left that you do not know; and value good Counsel before Mony.

Our Minds must be cultivated as well as our Plants; the Improvement of our Reason makes us like Angels, whereas the Neglect of it turns us into Beasts.

There's no permanent and inviolable Good, but Wisdom and Virtue. though the Study of it signifies little without the Practice.

Keep Faith with all Men. Have a care of a Lie, as you would of Sacrilege. Great Bablers have no regard either to Honesty or Truth.

Take

Take delight in, and frequent the Company of good Men, for it will give you a Tincture of their Manners too.

Take heed of that Vulgar Error, of thinking that there is any Good in Evil. It is a Mistake, when Men talk of profitable Knavery, or of starving Honesty; for Virtue and Justice carry all that is Good and Profitable along with them.

Let every Man mind his own Business, for Curiosity is Restless.

Speak Ill of no Body; and you are no more to hear Calumnies than to report them. Beside that, they that practice the one, commonly love the other.

Propose honest Things; follow wholesome Counsels, and leave the Event to God.

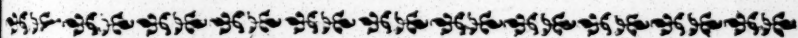
Let no Man despair in Adversity, nor presume in Prosperity; for all Things are changeable.

Rise early to your Business, learn good Things, and oblige good Men; these are three Things you shall never repent of.

Have a care of Luxury and Gluttony, but of Drunkenness especially; for Wine as well as Age makes a Man a Child.

Love and Honour Kings, Princes and Magistrates; for they are the Bands of Society, punishing of the Guilty, and protecting the Innocent.

Remember, positive Persons can never be guilty of much Knowledge; for they never consider how little we know, and how liable we are to Error.



Thus having done with Prose, which is the common and general way of Speaking, or a natural and proper Connection of Words into perfect Sentences, the Children may now proceed to Verse, a more particular or artificial Way of delivering our Thoughts with harmonious Rhime: Which Rhime does consist in a certain Number of Feet or Syllables in each Verse or Line; and a Conformity, or Sameness of Sound, at the End of several Verses.

In the Reading of Verse, there are two Things chiefly to be consider'd; the Accent, and the Pause.



The Accent is an Elevation, or lifting up of the Voice on a certain Syllable of a Word.

The Pause is a Rest or Stop, that is made in pronouncing the Verse, and that divides it, as it were, into two Parts; each of which is call'd an Hemistich, or half Verse.

But this Division is not always equal, that is to say, one of the half Verses does not always contain the same Number of Syllables as the other; and this Inequality proceeds from the Seat of the Accent that is strongest, and prevails most in the first half Verse: For the Pause must be observ'd at the End of the Word, where such Accents happen to be, or at the End of the following Word. To find which, there are several Rules that will be needless in this Place, where the Pupils are to be guided by the Ear, so shall only Illustrate it with an Example or two; as,

*Mirrours are taught to flatter—but our Springs  
Present th' impartial Images of Things;*

Here the Accent being upon the first Syllable of Flatter, the Pause, as you see, is at the End of the Word. Again,

*Like bright Aurora—whose refulgent Ray,  
Foretels the Fervour—of ensuing Day, &c.*

Blank Verse is where the Measure is exactly kept, without the Rhime, as may be seen in that most celebrated Poem, *Milton's Paradise Lost*; a Taste of which is in the following Collection.

#### EDUCATION.

Children, like tender Oziers, take the Bow,  
And as they first are fashion'd, always grow:  
For what we learn in Youth, to that alone  
In Age we are, by second Nature prone.

*Dryden.*

#### VERSE.

Well founding Verses are the Charms we use,  
Heroick Thoughts, and Virtue to infuse.  
Things of deep Sense we may in Prose unfold:  
But they move more in lofty Numbers told.

*Waller.*

Not Winds to Voyagers at Sea,  
Nor Showers to Earth more necessary be,  
Than Verse to Virtue, which can do  
The Midwife's Office, and the Nurse's too;

It Feeds it strongly, and it Cloaths it gay ;  
 And when it dies, with comely Pride,  
 Embalms it, and erects a Pyramid  
 That never will decay,  
 Till Heav'n it self shall melt away,  
 And nought behind it stay.

Cowley.

For ev'n when Death dissolve our humane Frame,  
 The Soul returns to Heav'n, from whence it came,  
 Earth keeps the Body, Verse preserves the Fame. Dryden.

In your Lines let Energy be found,  
 And learn to rise in Sense, and sink in Sound :  
 Slide without falling, without straining soar ;  
 Harsh Words, though pertinent, uncouth appear ;  
 None please the Fancy who offend the Ear.  
 In Sense and Numbers, if you would excell,  
 Read *Wicherly*, consider *Dryden* well.

In one what vig'rous Turns of Fancy shine,  
 In th' other Syrens warble in each Line.  
 If *Dorset's* sprightly Muse but touch the Lyre,  
 The Smiles and Graces melt in soft Desire,  
 And little Loves confess their am'rous Fire.  
 As tuneful *Congreve* tries his rural Strains,  
*Pan* quits the Woods, the list'ning Fawns the Plains,  
 And *Philomel*, in Notes like his, complains.

When *Stepney* paints the God-like Acts of Kings,  
 Or what *Apollo* dictates, *Prior* sings ;  
 The Banks of *Rhine* a pleas'd Attention show,  
 And Silver *Sequana* forgets to flow.

Garth.

# E L O Q U E N C E.

Whene'er he speaks, Heav'n! how the list'ning Throng,  
 Dwells on the melting Musick of his Tongue :  
 His Arguments are th' Emblem of his Mien ;  
 Mild, but not faint and forcing, tho' serene :  
 And when the Pow'r of Eloquence he'd try,  
 Here Lightning strikes you, there soft Breezes sigh. Garth.

Nectar Divine flow'd from his heav'nly Tongue,  
 And on his charming Lips Perswasion hung. Blackmore.

But here bright Eloquence does always smile,  
 In such a choice, yet unaffected Stile,  
 As does both Knowledge and Delight impart,  
 The Force of Reason with the Flow'rs of Art :  
 Clear as a beautiful transparent Skin,  
 Which never hides the Blood, yet holds it in.

Like

Like a delicious Stream it ever ran,  
 As smooth as Woman, but as strong as Man.  
*Marq. of Normanby, now Duke of Buckingham.*

## C O N T E N T.

Content is Wealth, the Riches of the Mind ;  
 And happy he who can that Treasure find :  
 But the base Miser starves amidst his Store,  
 Broods on his Gold, and griping still for more,  
 Sits sadly pining, and believes he's poor.

} *Dryden.*

Content alone can all our Wrongs redress,  
 Content, that other Name for Happiness.

} *Blackmore.*

Be satisfy'd, and pleas'd with what thou art ;  
 Act chearfully and well th' allotted Part.  
 Enjoy the present Hour, be thankful for the past ;  
 And neither fear, nor wish th' Approaches of the last. *Cowley.*

## C O U N T R Y L I F E.

Hail old Patrician Tree, so great and good !  
 Hail ye Plebeian Underwood !  
 Where the Poetick Birds rejoyce,  
 And for their quiet Nests, and plenteous Food,  
 Pay with their grateful Voice.  
 Hail the poor Muses richest Mannour-Seat !  
 Ye Country-Houses and Retreat !  
 Which all the happy Gods so love,  
 That for you oft they quit  
 Their bright and great Metropolis above.  
 Here Nature does a House for me erect ;  
 Nature the wisest Architect !  
 Who those fond Artists does despise,  
 That can the fair and living Trees neglect,  
 Yet the dead Timber prize.  
 Here let me careless, and unthoughtful lying,  
 Hear the soft Winds above me flying,  
 With all the wanton Boughs dispute,  
 And the more tuneful Birds to both replying ;  
 Nor be my self too mute.  
 A silver Stream still rousls his Waters near,  
 Gilt with the Sun-beams here and there.  
 On whose enamel'd Bank I'll walk,  
 And see how prettily they smile, and hear  
 How prettily they talk.

Methinks I see great *Dioclesian* walk,

In the *Salonian* Garden's noble Shade,  
Which by his own Imperial Hands were made.

Methinks I see him smile while he does talk  
With the Ambassadors, who come in vain

T' invite him to a Throne again.  
If I, my Friends, says he, wou'd to you show

All the Delights that in this Garden grow, [stay;

'Tis likelier much that you shou'd with me

Than 'tis that you shou'd carry me away :

And trust me not, my Friends, if every Day

I walk not here with more Delight,

Than ever after the most happy Fight,

In Triumph to the Capitol I rode,

To thank the Gods, and to be thought my self almost a God.

*Cowley.*

G R E A T N E S S.

We look on Men, and wonder at such odds,

'Twixt Things that were the same by Birth :

We look on Kings as Giants of the Earth.

These Giants are but Pigmies to the Gods.

Go level Hills, and fill up Seas,

Spare nought that may your Fancy please ;

But trust me when you've done all this,

Much will be missing still, and much will be amiss. *Cowley.*

P H I L O S O P H E R.

'Tis pleasant safely to behold from Shore

The rowling Ship, and hear the Tempest roar :

Not that another's Pain is our Delight,

But Pains unfelt produce the pleasing Sight.

'Tis pleasant also to behold from far

The moving Legions mingled in the War :

But much more sweet thy lab'ring Steps to guide

To Virtues Heights, with Wisdom well supply'd,

And all the Magazines of Learning fortify'd.

From hence to look below on Human Kind,

Bewilder'd in the Maze of Life, and blind :

Oh wretched Man ! In what a Mist of Life,

Inclos'd with Dangers, and with noisy Strife,

He spends his little Span, and over-feeds

His cramm'd Desires with more than Nature needs ?

For Nature wisely stints our Appetite,

And craves no more than undisturb'd Delight ;

Which



Which Minds unmixt with Cares and Fears obtain ;  
 A Soul Serene, a Body void of Pain.  
 But just as Children are surpriz'd with Dread,  
 And tremble in the Dark ; so riper Years,  
 Ev'n in broad Day-light are posses'd with Fears :  
 And shake at Shadows fanciful and vain,  
 As those which in the Breasts of Children reign. *Lucretius.*

Happy the Man ! alone thrice happy he,  
 Who can through gross Effects their Causes see :  
 Whose Courage from the Deeps of Knowledge springs,  
 Nor vainly fears inevitable Things :  
 But does his walk of Virtue calmly go  
 Thro' all the Alarms of Death and Hell below. *Cowley.*

Philosophers,  
 That blindly grope out for a future State,  
 And rashly judge of Providence and Fate :  
 But least of all can their Endeavours find,  
 What most concerns the Good of Human Kind ;  
 For Happiness was never to be found,  
 But vanish'd from them like enchanted Ground.  
 One thought Content the Good to be enjoy'd ;  
 This, ev'ry little Accident destroy'd :  
 The wiser Madman did for Virtue toil,  
 A thorny, or at best a barren Soil :  
 In pleasure some their glutton Souls wou'd steep,  
 But found their Line too short, the Well too deep,  
 And leaky Vessels, which no bliss cou'd keep.  
 Thus anxious Thoughts in endless Circles roul,  
 Without a Centre where to fix the Soul.  
 In this wild Maze their vain Endeavours end ;  
 How can the less, the greater comprehend ?  
 Or finite Reason reach Infinity ?  
 For what cou'd fathom God, were more than he. *Dryden.*  
 The Gospel's pure Light, can only bless  
 Poor Human Nature with true Happiness ;  
 And all our restless Cares, our Ills redress.  
 O'ercome all Labours, ev'ry anxious Strife,  
 And give, what's more than all, Eternal Life.

He was a shrewd Philosopher,  
 And had read ev'ry Text and Gloss all over.  
 Whatever Sceptick could enquire for,  
 For ev'ry Why he had a Wherefore.  
 He could reduce all Things to Acts,  
 And knew their Nature by Abstracts :

Where

Where Entity and Quiddity,  
The Ghosts of defunct Bodies fly.  
Where Truth in Person does appear;  
Like Words congeal'd in Northern Air.  
He knew what's what, and that's as high  
As Metaphysick Wit can fly.

*Hudibras.*

GOLDEN MEAN.

Superfluous Poms and Wealth I not desire,  
But what Content and Decency require.

*Harvey.*

Oh! that I had been born some happy Swain,  
And never known a Life, so great, so vain!  
Where I Extreame might not be forc'd to chuse,  
And blest with some mean Wife, no Crown cou'd lose;  
Where the dear Partner of my little State,  
With all her smiling Offspring at the Gate,  
Blessing my Labours, might my coming wait;  
Where in our humble Beds all safe might lye,  
And not in wretched Courts for Glory die.

*Lee.*

L A W.

Laws bear the Name, but Mony has the Pow'r,  
The Cause is bad, when e'er the Client's poor;  
Those strict liv'd Men, that seem above our World,  
Are oft too modest to resist our Gold;  
So, Judgment like, our other Wares are sold.  
And the grave Knight, that nods upon the Laws,  
Wak'd by a Fee, hems, and approves the Cause.

A Caveat.

Avoid th' Expence of long litigious Laws,  
Where Suits are trav'rd, and so little won,  
That he who Conquers, is but last undone.

*Dryden.*

For Lawyers, lest Bear Defendant,  
And Plaintiff Dog shou'd make an end on't,  
Do starve and fail with Writs of Error,  
Reverse of Judgment, and Demurrer;  
To let 'em breath a while, and then  
Cry whoop, and set them on agen;  
Until with subtle Cobweb Chears,  
They're catch'd in knotted Law like Nets;  
In which, when once they are imbrangl'd,  
The more they stir, the more they're tangl'd:

And

And while their Purfes can difpute,  
There's no End of th' Immortal Suit. *Hudibras.*

The Four E L E M E N T S.

For this eternal World is faid of old,  
But four prolifick Principles to hold;  
Four different Bodies: Two to Heaven ascend,  
And other two down to the Centre tend:  
*Fire* firft, with Wings expanded, mount on high,  
Pure, void of Weight, and dwells in upper Sky:  
Then *Air*, because unclog'd in empty Space,  
Flies after *Fire*, and claims the fecond Place:  
But weighty *Water*, as her Nature guides,  
Lies on the the Lap of *Earth*, and Mother *Earth* fubfides.  
All Things are mix'd of thefe which all contain,  
And into thefe are all diffovl'd again.  
*Earth* rarifies to *Dew*, expanded more,  
The fubtile *Dew* in *Air* begins to foar;  
Spreads as ſhe flies, and weary of her Name,  
Extenuates ftill, and changes into *Flame*.  
Thus having by degrees Perfection won,  
Reftlefs, they ſoon untwift the Web they ſpun;  
And *Fire* begins to loſe her radiant Hue,  
Mix'd with groſs *Air*, and *Air* deſcends to *Dew*,  
And *Dew* condenſing, does her Form forego,  
And ſinks a heavy Lump of *Earth* below. *Dryden's Ovid.*

On T O - M O R R O W.

The hoary Fool, who many Days  
Has ſtruggled with continued Sorrow,  
Renews his Hopes, and blindly lays  
The deſp'rate Bet upon To-Morrow:  
To-Morrow comes, 'tis Noon, 'tis Night,  
This Day like all the former fled,  
Yet on he runs to ſeek Delight  
To-Morrow, 'till To-Night he's Dead.

*Prior.*

Learn

The Bounds of Good and Evil to diſcern.  
Unhappy he who does this Work adjourn,  
And 'till To-Morrow would the Search delay;  
His lazy Morrow will be like To-Day.  
Yesterday was once To-Morrow:  
That Yesterday is gone, and nothing gain'd,  
And all thy fruitleſs Days will thus be drain'd.

For

For thou hast more To-Morrows yet to ask,  
And wilt be ever to begin thy Task.  
Thou like the hindmost Chariot, wheels are curst,  
Still to be near, but ne'er to reach the first.

*Dryden.*

To-Morrow I will live, the Fool does say,  
To Day it self's too late, the Wife liv'd Yesterday. *Cowley.*

*T I M E.*

Time hafts away,  
Nor is it in our Power to bribe its stay :  
The rolling Years with constant Motion run :  
Lo ! while I speak the present Minute's gone,  
And following Hours urge the foregoing on.  
'Tis not thy Wealth, 'tis not thy Pow'r,  
'Tis not thy Piety can thee secure ;

}  
}

They are all too feeble to withstand [End.  
Gray Hairs, approaching Age, and thy avoidless  
*Oldham.*

*W A N T.*

Want is a bitter, but a wholesom Good,  
VVerre but its Virtues better understood ;  
For many Things, impossible to Thought,  
Have been by need to full Perfection brought.  
The Daring of the Soul proceeds from thence,  
Sharpness of VVit, and active Diligence.  
Prudence at once, and Fortitude it gives,  
And, if in Patience taken, mends our Lives :  
For ev'n that Indigence that brings me low,  
Makes me my self, and him above to know.  
A Good which none would challenge, few would ch use,  
A fair Profession which Mankind refuse.  
If we from VVealth to Poverty descend,  
VVant gives to know the Flatterer from the Friend.

But 'tis the Scorn of ev'ry wealthy Fool,  
And VVit in Rags is turn'd to Ridicule. *Dryden.*

*W I S H E S.*

Look round the habitable VVorld, how few  
Know their own Good, or knowing it, pursue !  
How void of Reason are our Hopes and Fears !  
VVhat in the Conduct of our Life appears.  
So well design'd, so luckily begun,  
But when we have our VVish, we wish undone.

VVhole



VVhole Houses of their whole Desires possess'd,  
Are often Ruin'd at their own Request.

So blind we are, our VVishes are so vain,  
That what we most desire, proves most our pain. *Dryden.*

## M A N.

Mankind one Day serene and free appear,  
The next they're cloudy, sullen, and severe.  
New Passions, new Opinions still excite,  
And what they like at Noon, despise at Night.  
They gain with Labour what they quit with Ease,  
And Health, for want of Change, grows a Disease.  
Religion's bright Authority they dare,  
And yet are Slaves to superstitious Fear.  
They counsel others, but themselves deceive,  
And tho' they're couzen'd still, they still believe. *Garth.*

## W I T.

Unequally th' impartial Hand of Heav'n  
Has all, but this one only Blessing giv'n:  
In VVit alone 't has been munificent,  
Of which so just a Share to each is sent,  
That the most Avaritious are content:  
For none e'er thought the due Divisions such,  
His own too little, or his Friends too much.

## F A M E.

VVhile *Fame* is young, too weak to fly away,  
*Envy* pursues her, like some Bird of Prey:  
But once on VVing, then all the Dangers cease;  
*Envy* her self is glad to be at Peace;  
Gives over, wearied with so high a Flight,  
Above her Reach, and scarce within her Sight.  
But such the Frailty is of Human Kind,  
Men toil for *Fame*, which no Man lives to find.  
Long rip'ning under Ground this *China* lyes,  
*Fame* bears no Fruit 'till the vain Planter dies. *D. of Buck.*

And with what rare Inventions do we strive,  
Our selves then to survive?  
VVise, subtle Arts; and such as well besit  
That Nothing Man's no VVit.  
Some with costly Tombs would purchase it.  
And by the Proofs of Death pretend to live.

*Here lies the Great. — False Marble, where?*

Nothing but small and sordid Dust lies there.

Some build enormous Mountain-Palaces,

A lasting Life in well-hewn Stone they rear :

So he, who on th' *Egyptian* Shore

Was slain so many hundred Years ago,

Lives in the dropping Ruins of his Amphitheatre.

His Father-in-Law a higher Place does claim

In the Seraphick Entry of Fame :

He, since that Toy his Death,

Does fill all Mouths, and breaths in all Men Breath.

'Tis true, the two immortal Syllables remain ;

But, Oh ye learned Men. explain,

What Essence, what Existence this,

What Substance, what Substinance, what Hypostasis,

In six poor Letters is ?

In those alone does the Great *Cæsar* live ;

'Tis all the conquer'd World could give,

We Poets, madder yet than all,

With a refin'd fantastick Vanity,

Think we not only have. but give Eternity.

Fain would I see that Prodigal,

Who his To-Morrow would bestow

For all Old *Homer's* Life e'er since he dy'd till now. *Cowley.*

### SCANDAL.

There is a Lust in Men no Charm can tame,

Of loudly publishing his Neighbour's Shame :

On Eagles Wings immortal Scandals fly,

While virtuous Actions are but born and die.

*Harvey.*

### REPUTATION.

Good Name in Man or Woman

Is the Immediate Jewel of our Souls :

Who steals my Purse, steals Trash : 'tis something, nothing,

'Twas mine, 'tis his, and has been slave to thousands.

But he that filches from me my good Name,

Robs me of that which not enriches him,

And makes me poor indeed.

*Shakespeare.*

### STORM AND SHIPWRACK.

First o'er our Heads descends a Burst of Rain,

And Night, with sable Clouds involves the Main :

The ruffling VVinds the foamy Billows raise ;  
 The scatter'd Fleet is forc'd to severall ways :  
 The Face of Heav'n is ravish'd from our Eyes,  
 And in redoubled Peals the roaring Thunder flies.  
 Cast from our Course, we wander in the dark,  
 Nor Star to guide, nor Point of Land to mark ;  
 Ev'n *Palinurus* no Distinction found  
 Between the Night and Day; such Darkneſs reign'd around.  
 From Stem to Stem one was by VVaves o'er born,  
 The trembling Pilot from the Rudder torn,  
 VVas Headlong hurl'd ; the Ship thrice round was toſt.  
 Then bulg'd at once, and in the Deep was loſt.  
 And here and there above the VVaves were ſeen  
 Arms, Pictures, precious Goods, and floating Men :  
 The ſtoutest Veſſel to the Storm gave way,  
 And ſuck'd thro' looſen'd Planks the ruſhing Sea .*Dryd. Virg*

## W A R.

To the rude ſhock of VVar both Armies came,  
 Their Leaders equal, and their Strength the ſame.  
 With Spears afar, with Swords at hand they ſtrike ;  
 And Zeal of Slaught'ring fires their Souls alike ;  
 Like them, their dauntleſs Men maintain the Field,  
 And Hearts are pierc'd, unknowing how to yield :  
 They Blow for Blow return, and Wound for Wound !  
 And heaps of Bodies raiſe the level Ground.  
 They ſtrike, they puſh, they throng the ſcanty ſpace,  
 Reſolv'd on Death, impatient of Diſgrace,  
 And where one falls, another fills his Place.

The Horſe advancing next ſoon couch their Spears,  
 And leſs and leſs the middle ſpace appears.  
 Thick Smoak obſcures the Field, and ſcarce are ſeen  
 The Neighing Courſers, and the Shouting Men.  
 In diſtance of their Darts they ſtop their Courſe,  
 Then Man to Man they ruſh, and Horſe to Horſe :  
 The Face of Heav'n their flying Jav'lings hide,  
 And Deaths unſeen are dealt on ev'ry ſide.  
 Now dying Groans are heard, the Fields are ſtrew'd  
 With fallen Bodies, and are drunk with Blood.  
 Arms, Horſes. Men, on Heaps together lie ;  
 Confus'd the Fight, and more confus'd the Cry.  
 The Sands with ſtreaming Blood are fanguine dy'd,  
 And Death with Honour fought on ev'ry ſide.

Great

Great Jove from Heav'n surveys the fatal Strife,  
And mourns the Miseries of Human Life. *Dryden's Virg.*

D E A T H.

Ah! why?

Should Man when Nature calls, not chuse to dye?

Why are we still so fond of Mortal Life,  
Beset with Dangers, and maintain'd with Strife?  
A Life which all our Care can never save?  
One Fate attend us; and one common Grave.  
Besides, we tread but a perpetual Round,  
We ne're strike out, but beat the former Ground,  
And the same maukish Joys in the same Track are found.  
For still we think an absent Blessing best,  
Which cloy, and is no Blessing when possess'd,  
A new-arising Wish expels it from the Breast.  
The Feav'rish Thirst of Life increases still;  
We call for more and more, and never have our Fill:  
Yet know not what to Morrow we shall try;  
What Dregs of Life in the last Draught may lye,  
Nor by the longest Life we can attain,  
One Moment from the length of Death we gain;  
For all behind belongs to his eternal Reign. *Dryden.*

A N G E L.

Six Wings he wore to shade  
His Lineaments divine; the Pair that clad  
Each Shoulder broad, came mantling o'er his Breast  
With regal Ornament; the middle Pair  
Girt like a Starry Zone his Waste, and round  
Skirted his Loyns and Thighs with downy Gold,  
And Coloursdipt in Heav'n; the third his Feet  
Shadow'd from either Heel with feather'd Mail  
Sky-Tinctur'd Grain. Like *Mata's* Son he stood,  
And shook his Plumes, that heavenly Fragrance fill'd  
The Circuit wide. *Milton.*

Thus dress'd, he posts away,  
And carries with him his own glorious Day,  
Thro' the thick Woods; the gloomy Shades a while  
Put on fresh Looks, and wonder why they smile.  
The trembling Serpents close and silent lie,  
The Birds obscene far from his Passage fly,  
A sudden Spring waits on him as he goes,  
Sudden as that which by Creation rose.



## R E S U R R E C T I O N.

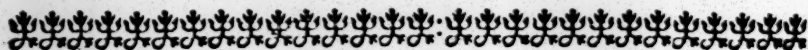
Th' Arch-Angel's Trumpet shakes the trembling Ground  
 The startled Dead awaken at the Sound :  
 The Grave resigns her ancient Spoils and all  
 Death's Adamantine Poisons burst and fall :  
 The Souls, that did their forc'd Departure mourn,  
 To the same Bodies with swift Flight return. *Blackmore.*  
 Then shall the scatter'd Atoms crowding come,

Back to their ancient home ;  
 Some from Birds, from Fishes some,  
 Some from Earth, and some from Seas,  
 Some from Beasts, and some from Trees,  
 Some Descend from Clouds on high,  
 Some from Metals upward fly,

And where th' attending Soul naked and shivering stands  
 Meet, salute, and joyn their Hands ;  
 As dispers'd Soldiers at the Trumpets Call  
 Hast to their Colours all,

Unhappy most, like tortur'd Men  
 Their Joynts new set, to be new rack'd again.

To Mountains they for shelter pray,  
 The Mountains shake and run about, no less confus'd  
 (than they. *Cowley.*



A CATALOGUE of the English Monosyllables,  
 in a new and useful Order.

THE English Monosyllables, are so large a Part of the Language ; that in common Talk (without mentioning their Derivatives and Compounds) they fill up three Parts of Discourse : so that they are justly said, to be in a Manner, the Spring or Root of the English Tongue.

In the following Collection the Words are orderly placed, with their Terminations over them, after this manner ; First, those that have no Orthographical Rhime, as *sign*, *World*, &c. then those who have two only, as, *Limb*, *Climb*, &c. so on to those of three, four, five, &c.

By Orthographical Rhime, is to be understood the Termination or Ending of the Word, with such particular Letters ; as, *Lurch*, whose ending is, *u, r, c, h*, so that *Birch*, whose ending is, *i, r, c, h*, tho' it has the same gingle or sound,

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tho  
let  
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a.  
b.  
bl.  
br.  
c.  
ch.  
cl.  
cr.  
chr.  
d.  
dr.  
dw.

Sound, (and will do well in Poetry, where the Sound only, and the Orthography is regarded) yet here it does not answer the End intended; as those that think it worth their while to peruse will soon find.

There is also added an *Index* of the Terminations of all the Words, as they are placed in their several Classes; with Figures over them, that shew how many Words end with those Letters; as for Example, I would know how many Words Rhime to *Bough*, that is, end in *ough*, for which, looking in the *Index*, I see the Number over it is 12, which will be easily found among the Monosyllables, in the 12th Division (as before directed) under *ough*, that shews what Words they are.

*Note*, That the proper Names of *Men*, *Women*, *Countries*, *Cities*, *Rivers*, &c. are omitted; also the Preter Tenses of Verbs, as *sixt*, which is properly *fixed*, *nurst*, *nursed*; and all such where *ed* is the proper Termination; but *taught*, *rung*, *slain*, and the like, are inserted. If any are unsatisfy'd in the Authority of the Orthography and Meaning of some uncommon Words; I refer them to the most modern Dictionaries from whence they were collected. And that every one, with a little Practice, may find out how many Words there are to any Termination, I have annex'd the following *Alphabet*, the running thro' which will inform them; and those that know not how to sound the joyn'd Consonants, let them look in the first Part of the Book, where they are put before known Words, through all the Vowels.

The ALPHABET.

|      |     |     |      |      |       |
|------|-----|-----|------|------|-------|
| a.   | e.  | k.  | phl. | sp.  | th.   |
| b.   | f.  | kn. | phr. | squ. | tr.   |
| bl.  | fl. | l.  | qu.  | st.  | tw.   |
| br.  | fr. | m.  | r.   | fw.  | thr.  |
| c.   | g.  | n.  | rh.  | sch. | thw.  |
| ch.  | gh. | o.  | f.   | scr. | u. v. |
| cl.  | gl. | p.  | fc.  | shr. | w.    |
| cr.  | gn. | ph. | fh.  | sph. | wh.   |
| chr. | gr. | pl. | sk.  | spl. | wr.   |
| d.   | h.  | pr. | fl.  | spr. | x.    |
| dr.  | i.  | pf. | fm.  | str. | y.    |
| dw.  | j.  | pt. | fn.  | t.   | z.    |

## The English MONOSYLLABLES.

| 1.      |         |         |        |         |       |
|---------|---------|---------|--------|---------|-------|
| 'Abe    | earce   | err     | irp    | thorp   | unce  |
| babe    | fearce  | es      | chairp | orst    | dunce |
| ach     | cart    | yes     | irfe   | worst   | und   |
| ach     | heart   | ese     | hirfe  | oubt    | fund  |
| acht    | ebe     | these   | ixth   | doubt   | uoy   |
| yacht   | glebe   | esk     | fixth  | ouce    | buoy  |
| ague    | ebt     | desk    | izze   | fouce   | urb   |
| plague  | debt    | ete     | whizze | oun     | curb  |
| aice    | ede     | mete    | oard   | noun    | uth   |
| plaiice | glede   | cud     | board  | oung    | truth |
| night   | ees     | feud    | oce    | young   | ux    |
| fraight | beef    | cwt     | groce  | ource   | flux  |
| aign    | egm     | newt    | oid    | fource  | uy    |
| daign   | flegm   | iece    | void   | ourge   | buy   |
| amn     | eize    | piece   | oif    | fcourge | urze  |
| damn    | feize   | ick     | coif   | ourn    | furze |
| anse    | elch    | shrick  | oint   | mourn   | ymn   |
| hanse   | belch   | iest    | point  | ourse   | hymn  |
| alp     | elsth   | priest  | olf    | course  | yme   |
| scalp   | twelfth | ieu     | wolf   | ourt    | thyme |
| alse    | else    | lieu    | olve   | court   | yrrh  |
| alt     | elise   | iew     | solve  | ourth   | myrrh |
| armth   | elsh    | view    | omp    | fourth  | 2.    |
| warmth  | welsh   | ifst    | pomp   | owth    | afe   |
| awb     | eme     | fifth   | ompt   | growth  | chafe |
| dawb    | fcheme  | ign     | prompt | oxe     | safe  |
| awd     | emp     | sign    | onk    | coxe    | aif   |
| bawd    | hemp    | iln     | monk   | oynt    | naif  |
| awk     | empt    | kiln    | ongue  | joynt   | waif  |
| hawk    | tempt   | imn     | tongue | uge     | aith  |
| awze    | ene     | limn    | ooch   | huge    | faith |
| gawze   | scene   | impse   | brooch | ngue    | faith |
| eace    | enth    | glimpse | ooge   | fugue   | ald   |
| peace   | tenth   | inse    | googe  | uice    | bald  |
| eadth   | epth    | rinse   | ooft   | juice   | scald |
| breadth | depth   | irch    | rooft  | ulch    | alf   |
| eag     | er      | birch   | orce   | hulch   | calf  |
| feag    | her     | inge    | force  | ulft    | half  |
| calm    | erd     | dirge   | orld   | muift   | alve  |
| realm   | herd    | irm     | world  | ulf     | calve |
|         | err     | firm    | orp    | gulf    | salve |

|              |              |              |             |             |              |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| <i>amb</i>   | teaze        | lewd         | <i>oze</i>  | guild       | wharf        |
| <i>lamb</i>  | <i>eece</i>  | shrewd       | broge       | <i>ulfe</i> | <i>arge</i>  |
| <i>jamb</i>  | necce        | <i>ext</i>   | doge        | mulse       | barge        |
| <i>apfe</i>  | fleece       | next         | <i>ogue</i> | pulse       | charge       |
| <i>hapfe</i> | <i>eefe</i>  | text         | rogue       | <i>unge</i> | large        |
| <i>lapfe</i> | cheefe       | <i>iege</i>  | vogue       | plunge      | <i>arl</i>   |
| <i>arb</i>   | geefe        | liege        | <i>oh</i>   | ipunge      | carl         |
| barb         | <i>eeve</i>  | siege        | foh         | <i>urch</i> | marl         |
| garb         | reeve        | <i>iend</i>  | oh          | church      | fnarl        |
| <i>arce</i>  | sleeve       | fiend        | <i>oice</i> | lurch       | <i>arfe</i>  |
| farce        | <i>eeth</i>  | friend       | choice      | <i>urf</i>  | arfe         |
| scarce       | feeth        | <i>imb</i>   | voice       | scurf       | parfe        |
| <i>arfb</i>  | teeth        | limb         | <i>oit</i>  | turf        | <i>as</i>    |
| harfb        | <i>eign</i>  | climb        | coit        | <i>ark</i>  | as           |
| marfb        | feign        | <i>ilch</i>  | doit        | lurk        | has          |
| <i>arve</i>  | reign        | filth        | <i>olk</i>  | turk        | was          |
| carve        | <i>ein</i>   | tilth        | folk        | <i>urft</i> | <i>ause</i>  |
| starve       | rein         | <i>inn</i>   | yolk        | burft       | cause        |
| <i>afm</i>   | vein         | binn         | <i>oln</i>  | durft       | clause       |
| chafm        | <i>eir</i>   | inn          | stoln       | <i>us</i>   | pause        |
| spafm        | heir         | <i>intb</i>  | fwoln       | thus        | <i>eaf</i>   |
| <i>afte</i>  | their        | ninth        | <i>orge</i> | us          | deaf         |
| hafe         | <i>old</i>   | plinth       | forge       | <i>yle</i>  | leaf         |
| waife        | geld         | <i>irk</i>   | gorge       | chyle       | sheaf        |
| <i>aud</i>   | weld         | firk         | <i>ou</i>   | style       | <i>ealth</i> |
| fraud        | <i>elk</i>   | kirk         | thou        | <i>yre</i>  | health       |
| laud         | elk          | <i>irft</i>  | you         | lyre        | stealth      |
| <i>augh</i>  | whelk        | first        | <i>ourd</i> | pyre        | wealth       |
| faugh        | <i>ength</i> | thirst       | bourd       | 3.          | <i>earl</i>  |
| laugh        | length       | <i>oaf</i>   | gourd       | <i>adge</i> | earl         |
| <i>ault</i>  | strength     | loaf         | <i>owd</i>  | badge       | mearl        |
| fault        | <i>erb</i>   | oaf          | crowd       | fadge       | pearl        |
| vault        | herb         | <i>olp</i>   | fhrowd      | madge       | <i>earth</i> |
| <i>eague</i> | verb         | colp         | <i>oze</i>  | <i>aim</i>  | dearth       |
| league       | <i>erge</i>  | holp         | doze        | aim         | earth        |
| teague       | verge        | <i>oarfe</i> | gloze       | claim       | hearth       |
| <i>card</i>  | ferge        | coarse       | <i>ube</i>  | maim        | <i>eb</i>    |
| beard        | <i>erm</i>   | hoarse       | cube        | <i>aife</i> | bleb         |
| heard        | fperm        | <i>orb</i>   | tube        | chaife      | ebb          |
| <i>earch</i> | term         | orb          | <i>uch</i>  | praise      | web          |
| pearch       | <i>ert</i>   | forb         | much        | raise       | <i>een</i>   |
| search       | pert         | <i>odge</i>  | fuch        | <i>arf</i>  | deem         |
| <i>eaze</i>  | vert         | dodge        | <i>uild</i> | dwarf       | seem         |
| feaze        | <i>owd</i>   | lodge        | build       | scarf       | teem         |



|        |        |        |        |        |        |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| igh    | ir     | oath   | uilt   | march  | clerk  |
| heigh  | fir    | cloath | built  | parch  | jerk   |
| neigh  | fir    | loath  | guilt  | starch | perk   |
| weigh  | stir   | oath   | quilt  | arn    | querk  |
| alm    | ird    | once   | uife   | barn   | ich    |
| elm    | bird   | nonce  | bruise | darn   | mich   |
| helm   | gird   | once   | cruise | warn   | nich   |
| whelm  | third  | sconce | guise  | yarn   | rich   |
| elp    | irl    | ont    | uit    | eap    | which  |
| help   | girl   | front  | bruit  | cheap  | ield   |
| whelp  | twirl  | font   | fruit  | heap   | field  |
| yelp   | whirl  | wont   | suit   | leap   | shield |
| elue   | irrb   | oose   | ule    | reap   | wield  |
| delve  | birth  | goose  | mule   | earn   | yield  |
| helve  | girth  | loose  | pule   | earn   | ieve   |
| twelve | mirth  | noose  | rule   | fearn  | grieve |
| ense   | is     | or     | ulk    | learn  | sieve  |
| cense  | his    | dor    | bulk   | yearn  | thieve |
| sense  | is     | for    | hulk   | eave   | thieve |
| tense  | this   | or     | sculk  | cleave | igh    |
| erse   | ife    | orch   | ulp    | heave  | high   |
| herse  | mife   | porch  | gulp   | leave  | nigh   |
| terse  | rife   | icorch | pulp   | weave  | figh   |
| verse  | wife   | torch  | sculp  | eg     | thigh  |
| grue   | ism    | orm    | urd    | beg    | ild    |
| nerve  | chrism | form   | curd   | egg    | child  |
| serve  | prism  | storm  | furd   | leg    | gild   |
| swerve | schism | worm   | uzz    | peg    | mild   |
| esh    | isp    | orth   | buzze  | elf    | wild   |
| flesh  | crisp  | forth  | fuzze  | elf    | ilk    |
| fresh  | lisp   | north  | huzze  | pelf   | bilk   |
| thresh | wilsp  | worth  | 4.     | self   | milk   |
| ex     | ix     | orse   | ast    | shelf  | silk   |
| sex    | fix    | horse  | act    | em     | while  |
| vex    | mix    | morse  | fact   | gem    | ish    |
| yex    | six    | worse  | pact   | ham    | dish   |
| ierce  | ize    | ont    | tract  | stem   | fish   |
| fierce | frize  | count  | ait    | them   | pish   |
| pierce | prize  | fount  | bait   | ep     | wish   |
| tierce | size   | mount  | plait  | hep    | oan    |
| ilch   | oal    | owt    | strait | nep    | groan  |
| filch  | foal   | glowt  | wait   | skep   | loan   |
| milch  | coal   | lowt   | arch   | step   | moan   |
| pilch  | goal   | powt   | arch   | erk    | roan   |

|               |             |             |              |               |             |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|
| <i>obe</i>    | should      | lune        | scarp        | wheeze        | mince       |
| globe         | would       | prune       | sharp        | <i>ern</i>    | prince      |
| probe         | <i>ouse</i> | tune        | warp         | dern          | quince      |
| lobe          | house       | <i>up</i>   | <i>ase</i>   | hern          | since       |
| robe          | louse       | cup         | base         | stern         | wince       |
| <i>of off</i> | mouse       | sup         | case         | kern          | <i>inch</i> |
| goff          | spouse      | tup         | chase        | quern         | clinch      |
| off           | <i>owze</i> | up          | phrase       | <i>ibe</i>    | flinch      |
| of            | blowze      | <i>urge</i> | vase         | bribe         | inch        |
| scoff         | owze        | purge       | <i>athe</i>  | gibe          | pinch       |
| <i>oft</i>    | rowze       | furge       | bathe        | kibe          | winch       |
| croft         | towze       | spurge      | lathe        | scribe        | <i>irt</i>  |
| loft          | <i>outh</i> | urge        | rathe        | tribe         | dirt        |
| soft          | mouth       | <i>urfe</i> | scathe       | <i>idge</i>   | girt        |
| toft          | fouth       | bruse       | swathe       | bridge        | shirt       |
| <i>oise</i>   | flouth      | curse       | <i>aught</i> | fidge         | skirt       |
| froise        | youth       | nurse       | caught       | fridge        | squirt      |
| hoise         | <i>ox</i>   | purse       | draught      | midge         | <i>ifs</i>  |
| noise         | box         | <i>urt</i>  | fraught      | ridge         | bliss       |
| poise         | fox         | blurt       | naught       | <i>ief</i>    | hiss        |
| <i>oist</i>   | ox          | flurt       | taught       | brief         | kiss        |
| foist         | pox         | hurt        | <i>east</i>  | chief         | miss        |
| joist         | <i>uce</i>  | spurt       | beast        | grief         | pis         |
| moist         | luc         | <i>ufs</i>  | breast       | lief          | <i>oach</i> |
| roist         | fluc        | bus         | east         | thief         | broach      |
| <i>om</i>     | spruce      | muss        | feast        | <i>if iff</i> | coach       |
| from          | truce       | puss        | least        | if            | loach       |
| scom          | <i>ude</i>  | truss       | <i>eath</i>  | whif          | poach       |
| fwom          | crude       | 5.          | breath       | cliff         | roach       |
| whom          | nude        | <i>alt</i>  | death        | skiff         | <i>omb</i>  |
| <i>oo</i>     | prude       | halt        | heath        | stiff         | bomb        |
| coo           | nude        | malt        | sheath       | <i>ike</i>    | comb        |
| croo          | <i>uke</i>  | shalt       | wreath       | dike          | rhomb       |
| too           | duke        | salt        | <i>ecch</i>  | like          | tomb        |
| shoo or       | juke        | smalt       | beech        | pike          | womb        |
| shoe          | puke        | <i>ange</i> | breech       | spike         | <i>ond</i>  |
| <i>oeth</i>   | stuke       | change      | leech        | strike        | bond        |
| booth         | <i>ume</i>  | grange      | speech       | <i>imp</i>    | cond        |
| sooth         | fume        | mange       | screech      | imp           | fond        |
| smooth        | plume       | range       | <i>eeze</i>  | limp          | mond        |
| tooth         | rhume       | strange     | breeze       | pimp          | pond        |
| <i>ould</i>   | spume       | <i>arp</i>  | freeze       | shrimp        | <i>oof</i>  |
| could         | <i>une</i>  | carp        | sneeze       | guimp         | hoof        |
| mould         | june        | harp        | squeeze      | <i>ince</i>   | loof        |

|        |        |          |          |         |         |
|--------|--------|----------|----------|---------|---------|
| proof  | scruse | hath     | they     | ode     | otch    |
| roof   | ute    | lath     | wey      | rode    | botch   |
| woof   | brute  | math     | whey     | oin oyn | blotch  |
| oor    | flute  | path     | ife      | coin    | crotch  |
| boor   | lute   | wrath    | fife     | foin    | gotch   |
| door   | mute   | ax       | knife    | groin   | notch   |
| floor  | fute   | ax       | life     | croyn   | scotch  |
| moor   | utch   | flax     | rife     | joyn    | ounce   |
| poor   | clutch | lax      | strife   | loyn    | bounce  |
| oud    | crutch | pax      | wife     | olt ult | founce  |
| bloud  | dutch  | wax      | itb      | bolt    | ounce   |
| cloud  | grutch | tax      | faith    | colt    | pounce  |
| loud   | hutch  | est      | gith     | dolt    | rounce  |
| floud  | 6.     | est      | pith     | holt    | trounce |
| proud  | aff    | cleft    | smith    | joult   | udge    |
| owse   | chaff  | deft     | with     | moult   | budge   |
| browse | draff  | left     | fith     | on      | drudge  |
| choyse | gaff   | theft    | ithe     | con     | grudge  |
| dowse  | graff  | west     | blithe   | don     | judge   |
| owse   | quaff  | eight    | hithe    | on      | snudge  |
| sowse  | staff  | eight    | lithe    | son     | trudge  |
| umb    | aint   | height   | sithe or | won     | unch    |
| dumb   | faint  | fleight  | scythe   | yon     | bunch   |
| crumb  | paint  | speight  | tithe    | oon     | crunch  |
| plumb  | plaint | streight | writhe   | bbon    | hunch   |
| rumb   | quaint | weight   | oad      | moon    | munch   |
| thumb  | faint  | ence     | broad    | noon    | lunch   |
| arl    | taint  | fence    | goad     | soqn    | punch   |
| curl   | alk    | hence    | load     | spoon   | usk     |
| churl  | balk   | pence    | road     | fwoon   | busk    |
| furl   | calk   | spence   | toad     | ord     | duisk   |
| hurl   | chalk  | thence   | woad     | cord    | husk    |
| gurl   | stalk  | whence   | oar      | ford    | lusk    |
| urn    | talk   | ere      | boar     | hord    | musk    |
| burn   | walk   | ere      | gloar    | lord    | rusk    |
| churn  | ance   | here     | oar      | fword   | 7.      |
| urn    | chance | sphere   | roar     | word    | ast     |
| spurn  | dance  | there    | soar     | ork     | ast     |
| urn    | glance | were     | hoar     | cork    | craft   |
| use    | lance  | where    | ode      | fork    | graft   |
| chuse  | prance | ey       | bode     | ork     | raft    |
| cruse  | trance | hey!     | code     | pork    | haft    |
| muse   | ath    | key      | mode     | stork   | shaft   |
| use    | bath   | prey     | node     | work    | waft    |

|            |             |            |             |             |            |
|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| <i>aid</i> | fea         | <i>ud</i>  | <i>amp</i>  | please      | tripe      |
| aid        | tea         | bud        | camp        | <i>eck</i>  | wipe       |
| braid      | trea        | cud        | champ       | beck        | <i>isk</i> |
| laid       | yea         | mud        | cramp       | check       | bisk       |
| maid       | <i>ong</i>  | fud        | damp        | deck        | brisk      |
| paid       | long        | fcud       | lamp        | heck        | disk       |
| staid      | prong       | spud       | ramp        | keck        | fisk       |
| faid       | fong        | stud       | stamp       | neck        | frisk      |
| <i>arm</i> | strong      | <i>ure</i> | vamp        | peck        | wisk       |
| arm        | thong       | cure       | <i>anch</i> | speck       | whisk      |
| barm       | throng      | dure       | branch      | <i>elt</i>  | risk or    |
| charm      | wrong       | lure       | blanch      | belt        | risque     |
| farm       | <i>oom</i>  | mure       | ganch       | gelt        | <i>oat</i> |
| harm       | boom        | pure       | hanch       | felt        | boat       |
| swarm      | bloom       | fure       | lanch       | melt        | coat       |
| warm       | broom       | ure        | panch       | pelt        | float      |
| <i>ask</i> | doom        | 8.         | stanch      | smelt       | goat       |
| ask        | groom       | <i>ab</i>  | scranch     | spelt       | groat      |
| bask       | loom        | blab       | <i>aunt</i> | welt        | moat       |
| cask       | room        | crab       | aunt        | <i>ilt</i>  | oat        |
| flask      | <i>oot</i>  | dab        | daunt       | gilt        | throat     |
| lask       | boot        | drab       | flaunt      | hilt        | <i>oe</i>  |
| mask       | coot        | scab       | gaunt       | jilt        | croe       |
| task       | foot        | squab      | haunt       | milt        | doe        |
| <i>asp</i> | moot        | stab       | jaunt       | spilt       | foe        |
| asp        | root        | swab       | taunt       | quilt       | roe        |
| clasp      | foot        | <i>air</i> | vaunt       | stilt       | shoe       |
| gasp       | shoot       | air        | <i>each</i> | tilt        | floe       |
| grasp      | <i>ort</i>  | chair      | beach       | <i>inge</i> | toe        |
| hasp       | fort        | fair       | bleach      | cringe      | woe        |
| rasp       | port        | hair       | breach      | fringe      | <i>ood</i> |
| wasp       | fort        | lair       | each        | hinge       | brood      |
| <i>e</i>   | short       | pair       | peach       | ringe       | food       |
| be         | snort       | stair      | preach      | finge       | good       |
| he         | sport       | wair       | reach       | fwinge      | hood       |
| me         | wort        | <i>alm</i> | teach       | springe     | mood       |
| she        | <i>ouch</i> | balm       | <i>ease</i> | twinge      | rood       |
| the        | couch       | calm       | cease       | <i>ipe</i>  | stood      |
| we         | crouch      | halm       | crease      | gripe       | wood       |
| ye         | mouch       | palm       | ease        | pipe        | <i>ool</i> |
| <i>ex</i>  | ouch        | psalm      | grease      | ripe        | cool       |
| flea       | pouch       | qualm      | leafe       | snipe       | crool      |
| pea        | flouch      | shalm      | mease       | fwipe       | pool       |
| plea       | touch       | walm       | pease       | stripe      | school     |
|            |             |            |             |             | stool      |



|       |         |        |         |         |        |
|-------|---------|--------|---------|---------|--------|
| fool  | baze    | glib   | whole   | brunt   | glass  |
| tool  | blaze   | lib    | ost     | grunt   | grass  |
| wool  | craze   | nib    | cost    | hunt    | lass   |
| oy    | gaze    | rib    | frost   | lunt    | ass    |
| boy   | glaze   | squib  | ghost   | runt    | mass   |
| coy   | graze   | ist    | host    | sprunt  | pass   |
| cloy  | haze    | drift  | lost    | ur      | tafs   |
| foy   | maze    | gift   | most    | bur     | ean    |
| hoy   | raze    | lift   | post    | blur    | bean   |
| joy   | edge    | rift   | roft    | cur     | clean  |
| poy   | edge    | fift   | toft    | fur     | dean   |
| toy   | fledge  | shift  | ought   | mur     | ean    |
| 9.    | hedge   | swift  | bought  | knur    | glean  |
| age   | kedge   | thrift | brought | pur     | lean   |
| age   | ledge   | shrift | drought | flur    | mean   |
| cage  | pledge  | ist    | fought  | spur    | quean  |
| gage  | sedge   | Christ | nought  | 1d.     | sean   |
| page  | fledge  | fift   | ought   | am      | wean   |
| rage  | wedge   | grift  | fought  | am      | eel    |
| fage  | ench    | lift   | thought | cram    | eel    |
| stake | bench   | mift   | wrought | dam     | feel   |
| fwage | drench  | twift  | ound    | dram    | heel   |
| wage  | french  | whift  | bound   | flam    | keel   |
| ane   | quench  | wift   | found   | ham     | kneel  |
| bane  | stench  | wrist  | ground  | lam     | peel   |
| cane  | tench   | oil    | hound   | ram     | reel   |
| crane | trench  | boil   | mound   | sham    | feel   |
| fane  | wench   | broil  | pound   | flam    | steel  |
| lane  | wrench  | coil   | round   | ard     | weel   |
| mane  | etch    | foil   | found   | bard    | een    |
| pane  | etch    | moil   | wound   | card    | been   |
| plane | fetch   | oil    | unk     | gard or | green  |
| wane  | ketch   | foil   | crunk   | guard   | keen   |
| ang   | quetch  | spoil  | drunk   | hard    | meen   |
| bang  | retch   | toil   | funk    | lard    | incin  |
| c'ang | sketch  | ole    | punk    | nard    | queen  |
| fang  | stretch | bole   | sunk    | pard    | seen   |
| gang  | vetch   | dole   | flunk   | ward    | skreen |
| hang  | wretch  | hole   | stunk   | yard    | sheen  |
| pang  | ib      | mole   | shrun   | ast     | spleen |
| rang  | bib     | pole   | trunk   | bas     | ween   |
| tang  | crib    | sole   | unt     | bas     | weep   |
| ewang | fib     | shole  | bunt    | brass   | creep  |
| nce   | gib     | stole  | blunt   | clafs   | deep   |

keep

|        |         |        |        |        |         |
|--------|---------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| keep   | fold    | our    | ar     | mess   | hod     |
| neep   | gold    | pour   | bar    | press  | nod     |
| peep   | hold    | tour   | car    | stress | plod    |
| sheep  | old     | your   | far    | tres   | rod     |
| sleep  | fold    | lower  | gnar   | ime    | fod     |
| steep  | scold   | sowr   | jar    | chime  | shod    |
| sweep  | told    | scowr  | mar    | clime  | tod     |
| weep   | wold    | II.    | scar   | crime  | trod    |
| ees    | orn     | ade    | spar   | grime  | ome oam |
| beet   | born    | blade  | star   | lime   | come    |
| feet   | corn    | cade   | tar    | mime   | dome    |
| fleet  | morn    | fade   | war    | prime  | gome    |
| greet  | scorn   | glade  | awn    | rime   | fome    |
| leet   | shorn   | jade   | awn    | rhime  | home    |
| meet   | sworn   | lade   | brawn  | flime  | mome    |
| sheet  | torn    | made   | dawn   | time   | pome    |
| fleet  | thorn   | shade  | drawn  | int    | fome    |
| sweet  | worn    | spade  | fawn   | dint   | tome    |
| street | ofs     | trade  | flawn  | flint  | loam    |
| end    | bofs    | wade   | lawn   | hint   | roam    |
| bend   | cross   | and    | pawn   | lint   | oll     |
| blend  | drofs   | and    | prawn  | mint   | boll    |
| end    | fofs    | band   | spawn  | pint   | coll    |
| lend   | glofs   | brand  | yawn   | print  | droll   |
| mend   | grofs   | grand  | eeh    | quint  | knoll   |
| rend   | lofs    | hand   | cheek  | splint | loll    |
| send   | mos     | land   | creek  | squint | poll    |
| spend  | scos    | rand   | gleek  | stint  | roll    |
| tend   | tofs    | sand   | greek  | itch   | toll    |
| vend   | ote     | stand  | leek   | bitch  | troll   |
| ind    | blote   | strand | meek   | ditch  | scroll  |
| bind   | dote    | wand   | reek   | fitch  | stroll  |
| blind  | mote    | ant    | seek   | flitch | ope     |
| find   | note    | ant    | fleek  | hitch  | cope    |
| grind  | cote    | cant   | screek | itch   | grope   |
| hind   | tote    | chant  | week   | pitch  | hope    |
| kind   | fmote   | grant  | efs    | stitch | mope    |
| mind   | stote   | lant   | blefs  | switch | pope    |
| rind   | vote    | pant   | cess   | twitch | rope    |
| tind   | wrote   | plant  | chess  | witch  | sope    |
| wind   | our oyr | rant   | dress  | od     | slope   |
| old    | four    | scant  | fefs   | cod    | slope   |
| bold   | flour   | stant  | gues   | clod   | rope    |
| cold   | hour    | want   | less   | God    | trope   |

|       |                  |         |        |        |                    |
|-------|------------------|---------|--------|--------|--------------------|
| ofe   | shun             | batch   | glee   | tide   | gob                |
| chofe | spun             | catch   | knee   | wide   | hob                |
| close | ftun             | hatch   | lee    | ile    | jobb               |
| dofe  | tun              | latch   | fee    | bile   | knobb              |
| hofe  | ust              | match   | thee   | file   | lob                |
| lofe  | bust             | patch   | tree   | guile  | mob                |
| nofe  | crust            | icatch  | three  | ile    | rob                |
| pose  | dust             | smatch  | en     | mile   | fob                |
| profe | fust             | snatch  | den    | pile   | throb              |
| rofe  | gust             | scratch | fen    | fmile  | og                 |
| thofe | just             | thatch  | hen    | ftile  | bog                |
| whofe | lust             | watch   | ken    | tile   | cog                |
| oth   | must             | awl     | men    | vile   | clog               |
| both  | rust             | awl     | pen    | while  | dog                |
| broth | trust            | bawl    | ten    | wile   | fog                |
| cloth | thrust           | brawl   | then   | ive    | flog               |
| doth  | 12.              | crawl   | tren   | dive   | frog               |
| froth | ace              | cawl    | wen    | drive  | gog                |
| loth  | ace              | drawl   | when   | five   | hog                |
| moth  | brace            | mawl    | wren   | give   | jog                |
| quoth | dace             | spawl   | id     | hive   | log                |
| floth | face             | squawl  | bid    | live   | prog               |
| troth | grace            | sprawl  | cid    | rive   | oop                |
| wroth | lace             | yawl    | chid   | shrive | coop               |
| ue    | mace             | wawl    | did    | strive | droop              |
| blue  | pace             | ed      | hid    | thrive | hoop               |
| cue   | place            | bed     | kid    | wive   | loop               |
| clue  | race             | bled    | lid    | ire    | poop               |
| due   | space            | bred    | rid    | dire   | foop               |
| flue  | trace            | fed     | skid   | fire   | scoop              |
| glue  | ast              | fled    | flid   | hire   | sloop              |
| hue   | bast             | led     | strid  | ire    | stoop              |
| fue   | blast            | fed     | tid    | mire   | swoop              |
| rue   | cast             | shred   | ide    | quire  | troop              |
| skue  | chast            | fled    | bride  | fire   | whoop              |
| spue  | fast             | sped    | chide  | shire  | ough               |
| un    | hast             | wed     | glide  | spire  | bough              |
| bun   | last             | shed    | guide  | squire | cough              |
| dun   | mast             | ee      | hide   | tire   | chough             |
| gun   | past             | bee     | pride  | wire   | dough              |
| nun   | tast             | fee     | ride   | ob     | hough              |
| pun   | vast             | flee    | side   | bob    | ploug <sup>t</sup> |
| run   | wast             | free    | slide  | cob    | rough              |
| fun   | at <sup>th</sup> | gee     | stride | fob    | slough             |

tough

|            |                 |                |                |            |            |
|------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|------------|------------|
| tough      | shame           | went           | took           | bluff      | clad       |
| though     | tame            | <i>im</i>      | <i>ove</i>     | cuff       | dad        |
| trough     | <i>ark</i>      | brim           | clove          | chuff      | gad        |
| through    | ark             | dim            | dove           | gruff      | glad       |
| <i>ull</i> | bark            | gim            | drove          | huff       | had        |
| bull       | chark           | grim           | glove          | luff       | lad        |
| cull       | cark            | him            | grove          | muff       | mad        |
| dull       | clark           | nim            | love           | puff       | pad        |
| full       | dark            | prim           | move           | ruff       | plad       |
| gull       | hark            | rim            | prove          | stuff      | shad       |
| hull       | lark            | skim           | rove           | snuff      | fad        |
| lull       | mark            | slim           | shove          | scruff     | wad        |
| mull       | park            | swim           | stove          | <i>ump</i> | <i>ape</i> |
| null       | shark           | trim           | strove         | bump       | ape        |
| pull       | stark           | whim           | wove           | crump      | cape       |
| scull      | spark           | <i>oke aok</i> | <i>oul owl</i> | dump       | chape      |
| trull      | <i>eam</i>      | broke          | foul           | frump      | crape      |
| 13.        | beam            | choke          | groul          | jump       | gape       |
| <i>ale</i> | bream           | cloke          | foul           | lump       | grape      |
| ale        | cream           | croke          | fcoul          | mump       | jape       |
| bale       | dream           | joke           | bowl           | pump       | nape       |
| dale       | fleam           | poke           | cowl           | plump      | rape       |
| gale       | gleam           | roke           | howl           | rump       | shape      |
| hale       | leam            | foke           | fowl           | stump      | scape      |
| male       | ream            | smoke          | jowl           | thump      | scrape     |
| pale       | seam            | spoke          | knowl          | trump      | tape       |
| sale       | steam           | stroke         | owl            | <i>ung</i> | trape      |
| scale      | stream          | oak            | prowl          | bung       | <i>art</i> |
| stale      | team            | yoke <i>or</i> | rowl           | clung      | art        |
| tale       | theam <i>or</i> | yoak           | <i>uck</i>     | dung       | chart      |
| vale       | theme           | cloak, &c.     | buck           | flung      | cart       |
| whale      | <i>ent</i>      | <i>ook</i>     | chuck          | hung       | dart       |
| <i>ame</i> | bent            | book           | cluck          | rung       | hart       |
| blame      | cent            | brook          | duck           | fung       | mart       |
| came       | dent            | cook           | luck           | flung      | part       |
| dame       | gent            | crook          | muck           | stung      | quart      |
| fame       | lent            | flook          | pluck          | swung      | smart      |
| flame      | pent            | hook           | fuck           | sprung     | start      |
| frame      | rent            | look           | stuck          | strung     | tart       |
| game       | sent            | nook           | struck         | wrung      | thwart     |
| hame       | scent           | rook           | tuck           | 14.        | wart       |
| lame       | shent           | shook          | truck          | <i>ad</i>  | <i>ead</i> |
| name       | tent            | fnook          | <i>uff</i>     | add        | bead       |
| fame       | vent            | stook          | buff           | bad        | bread      |
|            |                 |                |                |            | dead       |



|            |            |            |            |            |            |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| dead       | bret       | bush       | wall       | spring     | roun       |
| dread      | fret       | blush      | thrall     | twig       | scout      |
| head       | get        | brush      | <i>eak</i> | trig       | shout      |
| knead      | jet        | crush      | beak       | wig        | snout      |
| lead       | let        | flush      | bleak      | whig       | spout      |
| mead       | met        | frush      | break      | <i>ite</i> | stout      |
| plead      | net        | gush       | freak      | bite       | sprout     |
| read       | pet        | hush       | leak       | cite       | trout      |
| spread     | set        | push       | peak       | kite       | <i>own</i> |
| steed      | tret       | plush      | streak     | mite       | blown      |
| thread     | wet        | rush       | steak      | plite      | brown      |
| tread      | wheat      | snush      | squeak     | quite      | clown      |
| <i>eal</i> | yet        | tush       | speak      | rite       | crown      |
| deal       | <i>o</i>   | thrush     | sneak      | sife       | down       |
| heal       | do         | <i>us</i>  | scream     | smite      | drown      |
| meal       | fro        | but        | tweak      | snite      | flown      |
| neat       | go         | cut        | weak       | spite      | frown      |
| peal       | ho !       | gut        | wreak      | trite      | grown      |
| real       | lo !       | glut       | <i>eer</i> | white      | gown       |
| seal       | no         | hut        | beer       | write      | known      |
| steal      | <i>o</i>   | jut        | cheer      | <i>one</i> | own        |
| sweal      | pro        | nut        | deer       | bone       | sown       |
| teal       | so         | put        | flee       | cone       | town       |
| veal       | to         | rut        | jeer       | crone      | thrown     |
| wheel      | tho        | scut       | leer       | done       | <i>ug</i>  |
| weal       | two        | shut       | meer       | drone      | bug        |
| zeal       | wo         | slut       | peer       | gone       | dug        |
| <i>eed</i> | who        | smut       | queer      | hone       | drug       |
| bleed      | <i>ub</i>  | strut      | feer       | none       | hug        |
| breed      | cub        | 15.        | sneer      | one        | jug        |
| creed      | chub       | <i>all</i> | sneer      | prone      | lug        |
| deed       | club       | all        | flee       | shone      | mug        |
| feed       | dub        | ball       | steer      | stone      | pug        |
| freed      | drub       | call       | veer       | tone       | plug       |
| heed       | fub        | fall       | <i>ig</i>  | throne     | rug        |
| meed       | grub       | gall       | big        | zone       | sug        |
| need       | rub        | hall       | dig        | <i>out</i> | slug       |
| reed       | scrub      | mall       | fig        | bout       | snug       |
| seed       | shrub      | pall       | gig        | clout      | smug       |
| speed      | snub       | scrall     | grig       | flout      | tug        |
| steed      | stub       | shall      | jig        | gout       | 16.        |
| weed       | tub        | small      | pig        | grout      | <i>eat</i> |
| <i>et</i>  | trub       | stall      | prig       | hout       | beat       |
| het        | <i>ush</i> | tall       | rig        | out        | bleat      |

|        |        |       |       |       |        |
|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| cheat  | string | clan  | rate  | chest | nave   |
| eat    | thing  | fan   | fate  | crest | pave   |
| feat   | wing   | man   | scate | guest | quave  |
| great  | wring  | pan   | slate | jest  | rave   |
| heat   | op     | plan  | state | lest  | save   |
| jeat   | cop    | ran   | aw    | nest  | shave  |
| meat   | chop   | scan  | aw    | pest  | slave  |
| neat   | crop   | span  | claw  | quest | wave   |
| feat   | drop   | swan  | craw  | rest  | stave  |
| sweat  | fop    | tan   | daw   | test  | thrave |
| teat   | hop    | than  | draw  | vest  | ick    |
| treat  | lop    | van   | flaw  | west  | brick  |
| threat | mop    | wan   | gnaw  | wrest | chick  |
| wheat  | pop    | ank   | haw   | yest  | click  |
| ice    | prop   | bank  | jaw   | zest  | crick  |
| dice   | fop    | blank | law   | 18.   | kick   |
| grice  | shop   | clank | maw   | ail   | lick   |
| ice    | flop   | crank | paw   | ail   | nick   |
| lice   | stop   | dank  | raw   | bail  | pick   |
| mice   | swop   | drank | saw   | fail  | prick  |
| nice   | top    | flank | straw | flail | quick  |
| price  | um     | frank | taw   | frail | rick   |
| rice   | bum    | hank  | thaw  | hail  | sick   |
| sice   | chum   | lank  | ell   | jail  | spick  |
| splice | crum   | plank | bell  | mail  | stick  |
| splice | drum   | prank | cell  | nail  | tick   |
| trice  | frum   | rank  | dwelt | pail  | thick  |
| twice  | grum   | shank | ell   | quail | trick  |
| thrice | glum   | slank | fell  | rail  | wick   |
| vice   | gum    | tank  | hell  | fail  | ight   |
| ing    | hum    | thank | keil  | snail | blight |
| bring  | mum    | ate   | knell | trail | bright |
| cling  | plum   | ate   | quell | tail  | fight  |
| ding   | rum    | bate  | fell  | vail  | flight |
| fling  | sum    | date  | shell | wail  | fright |
| king   | scum   | fate  | smelt | ave   | highc  |
| ling   | thrum  | gate  | spell | brave | knight |
| ring   | stum   | grate | swell | cave  | light  |
| sing   | 17.    | hate  | well  | crave | might  |
| sling  | an     | late  | yell  | gave  | night  |
| sting  | an     | mate  | tell  | grave | plight |
| swing  | ban    | pate  | est   | have  | right  |
| spring | bran   | plate | best  | knave | sight  |
|        | can    | prate | cest  | lave  | slight |
|        |        |       |       |       | sprite |

|         |        |       |        |       |       |
|---------|--------|-------|--------|-------|-------|
| spright | chin   | clap  | hine   | knot  | lip   |
| tight   | ding   | flap  | kine   | jot   | nip   |
| wight   | fin    | gap   | line   | not   | pip   |
| wright  | gin    | hap   | mine   | pot   | quip  |
| ink     | grin   | knap  | nine   | plot  | rip   |
| blink   | hin    | lap   | pine   | jot   | sip   |
| brink   | in     | map   | fine   | for   | ship  |
| chink   | kin    | nap   | shine  | scot  | skip  |
| clink   | lin    | pap   | swine  | shot  | slip  |
| drink   | pin    | rap   | shrine | shot  | snip  |
| ink     | fin    | sap   | thine  | spot  | scrip |
| link    | shin   | flap  | trine  | trot  | strip |
| pink    | skin   | fnap  | twine  | wot   | tip   |
| prink   | spin   | scrap | vine   | slot  | trip  |
| link    | tin    | strap | wine   | 21.   | whip  |
| flink   | thin   | tap   | whine  | at    | 22.   |
| spink   | twin   | trap  | ock    | at    | ack   |
| stink   | win    | wrap  | block  | bat   | back  |
| shrink  | whin   | ear   | brock  | brat  | black |
| fwink   | 20.    | bear  | cock   | cat   | brack |
| think   | ake    | blear | chock  | chat  | cack  |
| wink    | ake    | chear | clock  | fat   | clack |
| zink    | bake   | clear | crock  | flat  | crack |
| ore     | brake  | dear  | dock   | gnat  | hack  |
| bore    | cake   | ear   | flock  | hat   | jack  |
| core    | drake  | fear  | frock  | mat   | knack |
| fore    | flake  | gear  | hock   | plat  | lack  |
| gore    | lake   | hear  | knock  | pat   | pack  |
| more    | make   | near  | lock   | rat   | quack |
| nore    | quake  | pear  | mock   | fat   | rack  |
| ore     | rake   | rear  | pock   | spat  | sack  |
| pore    | fake   | fear  | rock   | squat | slack |
| fore    | shake  | shear | sock   | scrat | smack |
| score   | flake  | smear | shock  | sprat | snack |
| shore   | snake  | spear | smock  | that  | stack |
| snore   | spake  | swear | stock  | vat   | tack  |
| flore   | stake  | tear  | flock  | what  | track |
| fore    | strake | wear  | ot     | ip    | thwk  |
| wore    | hake   | year  | blot   | chip  | wrack |
| whore   | take   | ine   | dot    | clip  | ag    |
| yore    | wake   | brine | got    | dip   | bag   |
| tore    | ap     | chine | grot   | drip  | brag  |
| 19.     | cap    | dine  | hot    | flip  | cag   |
| in.     | chap   | fine  | jot    | hip   | crag  |

|        |        |       |        |       |        |
|--------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|
| drag   | cash   | stare | pit    | brow  | pew    |
| fag    | clash  | sware | quit   | cow   | rew    |
| flag   | crash  | tare  | fit    | crow  | few    |
| gag    | dash   | yare  | flit   | flow  | shew   |
| hag    | flash  | ware  | fmit   | frow  | flew   |
| jag    | gash   | ie y  | spit   | glow  | stew   |
| knag   | gnash  | die   | split  | grow  | shrew  |
| lag    | hath   | lie   | tit    | how   | scrow  |
| nag    | lash   | pie   | twit   | know  | strew  |
| quag   | mash   | tie   | whit   | low   | tew    |
| rag    | path   | vie   | writ   | mow   | threw  |
| scrag  | plash  | by    | wit    | now   | yew    |
| shag   | quash  | cry   | 27.    | ow    | 31. ay |
| snag   | rash   | dry   | ill    | plow  | ay     |
| stag   | shash  | fy    | bill   | proW  | bay    |
| swag   | fash   | fly   | chill  | row   | bray   |
| tag    | swash  | fry   | dill   | fow   | clay   |
| wag    | flash  | my    | drill  | show  | cray   |
| ain    | squash | ply   | fill   | flow  | day    |
| blain  | splash | pry   | gill   | snow  | dray   |
| brain  | trash  | thy   | hill   | stow  | flay   |
| chain  | wash   | sky   | ill    | strow | fray   |
| drain  | 25.    | fly   | jill   | tow   | gray   |
| fain   | are    | spy   | kill   | trow  | gay    |
| gain   | are    | sty   | mill   | throw | hay    |
| grain  | bare   | icry  | mill   | vow   | jay    |
| lain   | blare  | thy   | pill   | 29.   | lay    |
| main   | care   | try   | quill  | ew    | may    |
| pain   | dare   | why   | rill   | blew  | nay    |
| plain  | fare   | wry   | fill   | brew  | pay    |
| rain   | flare  | rye   | skill  | chew  | play   |
| skain  | gare   | it    | spill  | clew  | pray   |
| slain  | glare  | bit   | still  | crew  | ray    |
| stain  | hare   | cit   | swill  | dew   | say    |
| swain  | lare   | chit  | shrill | drew  | slay   |
| sprain | mare   | fit   | till   | few   | stay   |
| strain | pare   | frit  | thrill | flew  | sway   |
| train  | phare  | glit  | trill  | grew  | spay   |
| twain  | rare   | grit  | thill  | hew   | splay  |
| vain   | scare  | hit   | will   | jew   | spray  |
| wain   | share  | it    | 28.    | kew   | scray  |
| 23.    | snare  | knit  | ow     | knew  | stray  |
| ash    | spare  | kit   | bow    | mew   | tray   |
| ash    | square | nit   | blow   | new   | way    |



# An INDEX.

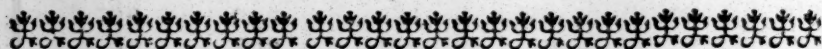
*Of the Terminations of the MONOSYLLABLES.*

|       |       |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| r.    | ene   | olve  | uy    | elk   | unge  |
| "     | enth  | omp   | uzze  | enth  | urch  |
| abe   | epth  | ompt  | y     | erb   | urf   |
| ach   | er    | onk   | yme   | erge  | urk   |
| acht  | erd   | ongue | ymn   | erm   | urft  |
| ague  | err   | ooch  | yrh   | ert   | us    |
| aice  | es    | ooge  | 2.    | ewd   | y     |
| aight | else  | ooft  | "     | ext   | yle   |
| aign  | esk   | orce  | afe   | i     | yre   |
| amn   | ete   | orld  | aif   | iege  | 3.    |
| anse  | eud   | orp   | aith  | iend  | "     |
| alp   | ewt   | orft  | ald   | imb   | adge  |
| alie  | i     | oubt  | alf   | ilth  | aim   |
| armth | iece  | ouce  | alve  | inn   | aife  |
| awb   | iek   | oun   | amb   | inth  | arf   |
| awd   | iest  | oung  | apfe  | irft  | arge  |
| awk   | ieu   | ource | arb   | o     | arl   |
| awze  | iew   | ourge | arce  | oaf   | arfe  |
| e     | ifth  | ourn  | arth  | oarle | as    |
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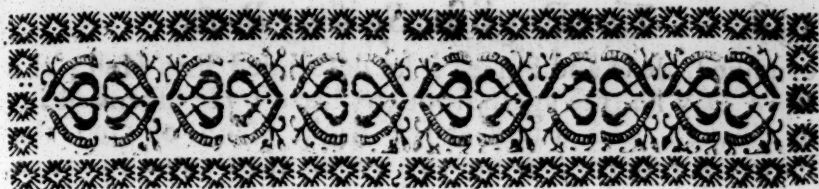
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*An APPENDIX to the Monosyllables.*

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# T H E CHURCH CATECHISM.

Question. *W H A T is your Name?*

*Answer. N. or M.*

*Q. Who gave you this Name?*

*A. My God-fathers and God-mothers in my Baptism, wherein I was made a Member of Christ, the Child of God, and an Inheritor of the Kingdom of Heaven.*

*Q. What did your God-fathers and God-mothers then for you?*

*A. They did promise and vow three Things in my Name. First, That I should renounce the Devil and all his Works, the Poms and Vanity of this wicked World, and all the sinful Lusts of the Fleish. Secondly, That I should believe all the Articles of the Christian Faith. And, Thirdly, That I should keep God's Holy Will and Commandments, and walk in the same all the Days of my Life.*

*Q. Dost thou not think that thou art bound to believe, and to do as they have promised for you?*

*A. Yes, verily; and by God's Help so I will. And I heartily thank our heavenly Father, that he hath called me to this State of Salvation, through Jesus Christ our Saviour. And I pray unto God to give me his Grace, that I may continue the same unto my Life's End.*

*Q. Rehearse the Articles of thy Belief.*

*A. I Believe in God the Father Almighty, Maker of Heaven and Earth: And in Jesus Christ his only Son our Lord, who was conceived by the Holy Ghost, born of the Virgin Mary, suffered under Pontius Pilate, was crucified*



crucified, dead and buried ; he descended into Hell ; the third Day he rose again from the Dead : He ascended into Heaven, and sitteth at the Right Hand of God the Father Almighty ; from thence he shall come to judge the Quick and the Dead. I believe in the Holy Ghost, the holy Catholick Church, the Communion of Saints, the Forgivers of Sins, the Resurrection of the Body, and the Life everlasting. *Amen.*

*Q. What do you chiefly learn by these Articles of thy Belief?*

*A.* First, I learn to believe in God the Father, who hath Made me and all the World. Secondly, In God the Son, who hath Redeemed me and all Mankind. Thirdly, In God the Holy Ghost, who Sanctifieth me and all the elect People of God.

*Q. You said that your God-fathers and God-mothers did promise for you, that you should keep God's Commandments : Tell me how many there be ?*

*A.* Ten.

*Q. Which be they ?*

*A.* **T**HE same which God spake in the XX Chapter of *Exodus*, saying, I am the Lord thy God, who brought thee out of the Land of *Egypt*, out of the House of Bondage.

I. Thou shalt have no other Gods but me.

II. Thou shalt not make to thy self any graven Image, nor the Likeness of any thing that is in Heaven above, or in the Earth beneath, or in the Water under the Earth ; thou shalt not bow down to them, nor worship them ; for I the Lord thy God am a jealous God, and visit the Sins of the Fathers upon the Children, unto the third and fourth Generation of them that hate me, and shew Mercy unto Thousands in them that love me and keep my Commandments.

III. Thou shalt not take the Name of the Lord thy God in vain ; for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his Name in vain.

IV. Remember that thou keep holy the Sabbath-day ; six Days shalt thou labour, and do all that thou hast to do ; but the seventh Day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God. In it thou shalt do no manner of Work, thou and thy Son, and thy Daughter, thy Man-Servant and thy Maid-Servant, thy Cattle and Stranger that is within thy

Gates :

Gates : For in six Days the Lord made Heaven and Earth, the Sea, and all that in them is, and rested the seventh Day ; wherefore the Lord blessed the seventh Day, and hallowed it.

V. Honour thy Father and thy Mother, that thy Days may be long in the Land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.

VI. Thou shalt do no Murther.

VII. Thou shalt not commit Adultery.

VIII. Thou shalt not Steal.

IX. Thou shalt not bear false Witnefs against thy Neighbour.

X. Thou shalt not covet thy Neighbour's House, thou shalt not covet thy Neighbour's Wife, nor his Servant, nor his Maid, nor his Ox, nor his Ass, nor any thing that is his.

*Q. What dost thou chiefly learn by these Commandments ?*

*A.* I learn two Things : My Duty towards God, and my Duty towards my Neighbour.

*Q. What is thy Duty towards God ?*

*A.* My Duty towards God is to believe in him, to fear him, to love him with all my Heart, with all my Mind, with all my Soul, and with all my Strength ; to Worship him, to give him Thanks, to put my whole Trust in him, to call upon him, to Honour his Holy Name and his Word, and to serve him truly all the Days of my Life.

*Q. What is thy Duty towards thy Neighbour ?*

*A.* My Duty towards my Neighbour is to love him as my self, and to do to all Men as I would they should do to me. To love, honour, and succour my Father and Mother. To honour and obey the King, and all that are put in Authority under him. To submit my self to all my Governours, Teachers, spiritual Pastors and Masters. To order my self lowly and reverently to all my Betters. To hurt no Body by Word or Deed. To be true and just in all my Dealings. To bear no malice or hatred in my Heart. To keep my Hands from picking and stealing, and my Tongue from evil speaking, lying and slandering. To keep my Body in Temperance, Soberness, and Chastity. Not to covet nor desire other Mens Goods, but to learn and labour truly to get my own living, and to do my Duty in that state of Life unto which it shall please God to call me.

*Q. My good Child, know this, that thou art not able to do these Things of thy self, nor to walk in the Commandments of God, and to serve him without his special Grace, which thou must learn at all times to call for by diligent Prayer; let me hear therefore if thou canst say the Lord's Prayer?*

*A. OUR Father which art in Heaven; Hallowed be thy Name. Thy Kingdom come. Thy Will be done in Earth as it is in Heaven. Give us this Day our daily Bread. And forgive us our Trespases, as we forgive them that trespass against us. And lead us not into Temptation. But deliver us from Evil. Amen.*

*Q. What desirest thou of God in this Prayer?*

*A. I desire my Lord God our heavenly Father, who is the Giver of all Goodness, to send his Grace unto me and to all People, that we may worship him, serve him, and obey him as we ought to do. And I pray unto God, that he will send us all Things that be needful for our Souls and Bodies: And that he will be merciful unto us, and forgive us our Sins; and that it will please him to save and defend us from all Dangers ghostly and bodily: And that he will keep us from all Sin and Wickedness, and from our ghostly Enemy, and from everlasting Death. And this I trust he will do of his Mercy and Goodness, through our Lord Jesus Christ. And therefore I say, *Amen*; So be it.*

*Q. How many Sacraments hath Christ ordained in his Church?*

*A. Two only, as generally necessary to Salvation: that is to say, Baptism and the Supper of the Lord.*

*Q. What meanest thou by this Word Sacrament?*

*A. I mean an outward and visible Sign of an inward and spiritual Grace, given unto us, ordained by Christ himself, as a Means whereby we receive the same, and as a Pledge to assure us thereof.*

*Q. How many Parts be there in a Sacrament?*

*A. Two: the outward visible Sign, and the inward spiritual Grace.*

*Q. What is the outward visible Sign or Form in Baptism?*

*A. Water, wherein the Person is baptized, In the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost.*

*Q. What*

*Q. What is the inward and spiritual Grace ?*

*A.* A Death unto Sin, and a new Birth unto Righteousness: For being by Nature born in Sin, and the Children of Wrath, we are hereby made the Children of Grace.

*Q. What is required of Persons to be baptized ?*

*A.* Repentance whereby they forsake Sin; and Faith whereby they stedfastly believe the Promises of God made to them in that Sacrament.

*Q. Why then are Infants baptized, when by reason of their tender Age they cannot perform them ?*

*A.* Because they promise them both by their Sureties: Which Promise, when they come to Age, themselves are bound to perform.

*Q. Why was the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper ordain'd ?*

*A.* For the continual Remembrance of the Sacrifice of the Death of Christ, and of the Benefits which we receive thereby.

*Q. What is the outward Part, or Sign of the Lord's Supper ?*

*A.* Bread and Wine, which the Lord hath commanded to be received.

*Q. What is the inward Part, or Thing signified.*

*A.* The Body and Blood of Christ, which are verily and indeed taken and receiv'd by the Faithful in the Lord's Supper.

*Q. What are the Benefits whereof we are Partakers thereby ?*

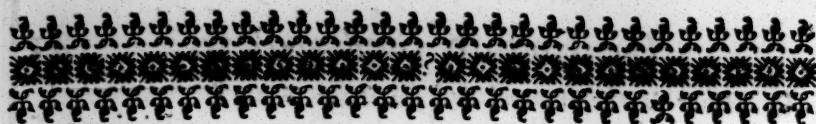
*A.* The Strengthening and Refreshing of our Souls by the Body and Blood of Christ, as our Bodies are by the Bread and Wine.

*Q. What is required of them who come to the Lord's Supper ?*

*A.* To examine themselves whether they repent them truly of their former Sins, stedfastly purposing to lead a new Life; have a lively Faith in God's Mercy through Christ, with a thankful Remembrance of his Death, and be in Charity with all Men.







## GRACES.

### GRACE *before* MEAT.

**W**Hether we Eat or Drink, saith *St. Paul*, or whatsoever ye do else, let all be done to the Glory and Praise of God. *Amen.*

*God save his Church, our King and Realm; and send us Peace in Christ our Lord.*

### GRACE *after* MEAT.

**T**HE God of all Glory and Power, who hath Created, Redeemed, and presently Fed us, be Blessed and Praised both now and evermore. *Amen.*

*God save his Church, our King and Realm; and send us Peace in Christ our Lord.*



F I N I S.

